The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,313—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	31st Mar.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	7th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th „
— THIBET	2593	450	C. Fraser	21st „
L. DECCAN	3129	550	J. B. Chapman.	28th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell.	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th „
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th „
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th „
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	2:5

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.			To MARSEILLES.		
I Class	R 500	Including wines.	I Class	R 520	Including wine.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	140	Without food.	III do.	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I Class	do.	R 95	do.	R 80
„	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
„	II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AUSTRIA	G. Zurich	1,709	400	3rd April.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. ORION, Captain G. MAHORCICH, 3,500 tons, 500-horse power, to sail on the 2nd April 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 13th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE following three steamers:—

DAPHNE,	appointed to sail on the		8th April,
VORWAERTS,	do.	do.	8th May,
ORION, (new)	do.	do.	8th June,

Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, March 13, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. ROUMANIA	J. Harris	3,500	700	5th April.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA	Hutchison	2,200	400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289	500	13th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1880.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. ATHABASKA for LIVERPOOL.

THIS fine steamer have very comfortable accommodation for a few passengers. For terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer [illegible]out charge for Commission.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain A. Hay, sails on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 11th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SCINDIA 2,661 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 24th March, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,
PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish	Cash Rs.	6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish	Cash „	12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC
CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	„ 1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
SPARKLING VIVONE.

HAVING become a necessary of life and enjoying an enormous consumption, the price is now reduced to

Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
Rs. 5-6 per case of two dozen.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. Free from Fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.
PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

THE following NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES are UNSURPASSABLE in quality and FREE from every possible IMPURITY:—

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aerated Water	
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	„ 1 0
Lemonade	
Gingerade	
Seltzer Water	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	„ 1 8
Bottles charged extra	„ 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the PREMISES now in the occupation of THACKER and Co., Ld. Apply to the MANAGER,

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY 27TH,
AND FOR POSITIVELY FIVE NIGHTS MORE
ONLY
GRAND INAUGURATION OF A SHORT
SHAKESPEARIAN SEASON
BY THE GRANDEST COMPANY THAT HAS
EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

HERR BANDMANN,

The world renowned great tragic actor whose celebrity is universal, and who has just finished the most marvellous season ever known in Calcutta will, on his way to

CHINA, SAILING APRIL 2,
GIVE MOST POSITIVELY FOR 6 NIGHTS ONLY,
6 distinct performances.

HERR BANDMANN,

is accompanied by the greatest favorite who ever visited India, and whose representations of feminine characters have been the marvel of the age.

The beautiful and highly accomplished artiste,
MISS LOUISE BEAUDET,
supported by the versatile Actor
MR. R. D'ORSAY OGDEN.
The favorite Vocalist and Artist
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON.
The accomplished
MISS NELLIE FERGUSON,
MISS CLARICE MYLFORD, AND MESSRS.
RUSSEL, ARNOLD, BROWN, OBRIEN,
STARK, and INMAN.

The following is the Programme for the week decided upon:—

HAMLET,
MONDAY, March 27.
NARCISSE,
TUESDAY, March 28.
ROMEO AND JULIET,
WEDNESDAY, March 29.
EAST LYNNE,
THURSDAY, March 30.
MERCHANT OF VENICE,
FRIDAY, March 31st.
OTHELLO,
SATURDAY, April 1st.

On Sunday, April 2, the Company will sail for China.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes 20 and 25 Rupees.

Stalls	4 „
Pit Stalls	3 „
Pit	2 „
Back Seats	1 „

Booking office, Soundy and Co.

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. Bombay Time.

WANTED, an OVERSEER for the Municipality of Jalgaon, Khandesh Province. Will be on probation for three months, after which will be permanently appointed if satisfaction be given. Pay, Rs. 50 per mensem. Only qualified men need apply to

H. G. PALLISER, C.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

THE OFFICES of the Company have been REMOVED to No. 33, Elphinstone-circle, opposite the Custom House.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1882.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit-lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1882, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st December, 1881.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1882.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th March to 8th April, 1882, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CARTING AGENCY BETWEEN SHEAGAON AND AKOTE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. E. PILCHER has been APPOINTED the COMPANY'S AGENT for the receipt and delivery of Goods at Akote.

Goods booked through to Akote will be delivered to Mr. Pilcher at Sheagaon, and Goods received by Mr. Pilcher at Akote, will be handed by him to the Railway Company at Sheagaon.

Receipts will be granted by Mr. Pilcher at Akote in the name of the Railway Company, and for Goods booked through "paid," or delivered, by him, there when sent "to pay," the charges will be collected by Mr. Pilcher for the Railway Company at Akote.

There will be no extra charges made by the Railway Company beyond those now in force to, and from Sheagaon, but owners of Goods will have to pay Mr. Pilcher's charges for Carting between Akote and Sheagaon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-third of March, 1882.

MORDAN'S SILVER PENCIL CASES.

	Rs.
PEN AND PENCIL CASE, telescopic, with ring to attach to watch chain, 2¼ inches long, closed, plain or fluted	9 8 0
PEN AND PENCIL CASE, telescopic with ring to attach to watch chain, 2¼ inches long, closed, plain or engraved	10 0 0
PENCIL CASE, telescopic with ring, 2 inches, plain, fluted, or engraved	7 8 0
POCKET PENCIL CASE, telescopic, with reserve, 2¾ inches, plain or fluted	8 8 0
POCKET PENCIL CASE, telescopic, with reserve, 2¾ inches engraved	10 0 0
POCKET PENCIL CASE, thinner, plain or fluted	8 0 0
POCKET PENCIL CASE, thinner, plain or engraved	9 0 0
"COACH HORN" PENCIL CASE, 3¼ inches, with ring	12 8 0
"TENNIS BAT" PENCIL CASE, 2½ inches, with ring	10 0 0
"DUCK" PENCIL CASE, 1 inch, with ring	10 8 0
"OWL" PENCIL CASE, 1¼ inch, with ring	10 0 0
"BASS' BEER BOTTLE" PENCIL CASE, 1¾ inch, telescopic, with ring	15 0 0

THACKER CO., Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A NEW Mail Phæton with head, double folding sliding steps, and Ladies raised back rest complete, built by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

This is a very neat and stylish carriage.

A new miniature circular-fronted Brougham.

A new Victoria Phæton, with moveable box.

A Brougham Landaulette.

These are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery, and they are roomy, fashionable, and light.

A selection of Japanese bronze vases, jars, plates, coffee cups, &c., &c., just unpacked.

Information regarding selling and buying carriages and horses can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME
NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 3, bottles-included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palated; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of:—MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	4	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp .. .. Rs. 15 8

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOWS AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...W[illegible]tent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Pa[illegible]brated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Cele[illegible]nt Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles,
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	...Pat[illegible] Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c. Wir[illegible]nt Wrought Iron Pulley
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Pate[illegible] Working Machinery.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Woo[illegible] Enamels, &c.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints,
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 2[illegible], 3[illegible], 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 4[illegible], 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL £250,000.

THIS Company is prepared to give estimates and to book orders for the supply of Machinery and Lamps upon the Brush system for lighting up Factories, Warehouses, Docks, Railway Stations, Streets, and Halls, &c.

By the Brush system any number of lights from 1 to 40, each of 2,000 candle power, or any number from 1 to 12, each of 6,000 candle power or a single light of 50,000 candle power can be produced from one dynamo-machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and it is claimed that economy, constancy, and simplicity are secured at a less cost than by any other system. This Company has also purchased the patent rights for the Lane Fox incandescent lamps, and are prepared to supply for domestic lighting these lamps from 10 candle power and upwards. These Lights are suitable for Messes, Private Houses, Bungalows, Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Banks, and Business Offices, &c.

All enquiries to be addressed to the Managing Directors, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE CELEBRATED
JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—REGATTA.

AS the "CLUB YACHT HANDICAP" did not come of on SATURDAY, the Yacht owners have agreed to Sail the Race TO-DAY. The Race will start at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay time).

H. GILL, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 27th March, 1882.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Eighty (80) per share, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1881, will be PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church-lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 27th March on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 27th March, to SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 5th February, 1881, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about four hundred and sixty (460) HORSES suitable for army purposes during the year 1882-83, classed as follows:—

Class I.—Walers—175.

In Madras—		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	50	=100
Field Artillery	25	
Horse „	25	
In Calcutta—		
Medium Cavalry	35	= 75
Field Artillery	20	
Horse „	20	
Class II.—Country-breds	60	

As many as possible full grown horses; the remainder young stock between 2½ and 3½ years old.

Class III.—Arabs and Persians—225.

In Bombay—		
Field Artillery	42	=225
Hussars and Light Cavalry	183	
Total		460

The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Operations for India.

Except under special circumstances, purchases will be made between the 15th September and 28th February.

Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III, remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

Greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

The average price for a remount has been fixed at rupees five hundred and fifty (Rs. 550). Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Fort William, the 14th March, 1882.

AIDS TO SIGHT.

SPECTACLES.

Best Pebble, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames	Rs. 28
In Aluminium Frames	„ 6
In Blue Steel Frames	„ 6

Finest Optical Glass, for Long, Short, or Stigmatic Vision.

In Nickel-plated, Incorrodible Frames, White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses, Cut in the Cylindrical, Periscopic, Bi-convex, or Bi-concave form ... Rs. 5

[illegible]GLASSES,
[illegible] FOLDERS.

[illegible] Long or Short Sight.

[illegible] Frames, Non-pressure Spring resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 30
In Silver Gilt Frames	„ 10
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„ 8

Finest Optical Glass, for Long or Short Sight. Skeleton Folders, Springs and attachment riveted on Lenses ... Rs. 3

Finest Optical Glass, for Long, Short, or Stigmatic Vision.

In Nickel-plated, Incorrodible Frames, White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses, Cut in the Cylindrical, Periscopic, Bi-convex, or Bi-concave form ... Rs. 5

A Morocco Case and (if required) a Silk Cord is supplied with each of the above.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.
A Large Selection.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LINEN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS.

Length.	Width.	Price.
7 ft. 6 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0
9 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0
10 ft. 6 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25-0
12 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25-0
13 ft. 6 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 30-0
18 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 40-0
21 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 50-0
24 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 45-0 to Rs. 50-0
27 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 75-0 to Rs. 100-0

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS.
27 in. square.
Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.

UNION DAMASK NAPKINS.
27 in. square. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

LINEN DAMASK CLOTH.
72 in. wide. Rs. 6-0 per yard.
Any length cut.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty (Rs. 40) per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1881, declared at the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company held on the 22nd instant, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 3rd April next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (excepting SATURDAYS, when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 22nd instant on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.
No. 1, Church-street, Bombay, 25th March, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The sc[illegible] for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exce[illegible] 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PLANTS for Sale. On view at Breach Candy from 7 to 9-30 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April. Prices marked on each plant.

MOUNT ABOO.—For disposal, the lease of a Bungalow from April till November. Apply to A. H. Unwin, Esq., C.S., Ahmedabad.

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elph. Circle, Bombay.—Sewing Machines of almost every maker. Over twenty different kinds to select from.

WANTED, A BUTLER for the Freemason's Hall. Apply with testimonials to D. R. CHICHGUR, Hony. Secy., Freemason's Hall Committee.

FOR SALE, DOG-CART, in good order, also strong Pony accustomed to single and double harness or saddle. Apply Manager, Cumballa Family Hotel, Breach Candy.

LOST, on Saturday afternoon between Grand Central Hotel and Chundunwaddy, a large packet of Certificates. Whoever found it kindly hand over to the above Hotel.

WANTED at once for married couple, no children, rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for 6 months certain. Address, stating terms, "W," care of *B.G.*

WANTED immediately, in or near Berars District, a pair of TONGA PONIES; must be young, 13½ hands. Please apply to "X.," Post Office, Amroti, with all particulars.

FOR SALE, a large, good looking bay Australian HORSE, 8 years old, perfectly quiet, and free from all vice. Is daily driven in a brougham and goes well in saddle. Rs. 450. "E. C.," care of this paper.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL will be held in the Cathedral High School (New Building) on FRIDAY, 31st inst., at 6 p.m. Madras Time. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Honorary Secretary.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, 1st May, or 1st June for 6 months or longer, a well FURNISHED HOUSE on Lower Road, Malabar Hill, containing Dining, Drawing, and Sitting Rooms and four Bed-rooms with Dressing-rooms. Apply "M.," care of *B. G.*

ARNOLD LODGE, Matheran, TO BE LET for the season. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to B., care of this Paper.

BOARD and LODGING for single Gentlemen. Apply at No. 21, Sassoon's Buildings, 2nd Floor, East Block.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL.—Apply to W. M. MACAULAY and Co., who hold the only stock of this brand in Bombay.

FOR SALE, owner going home, a h[illegible] English Park PHAETON. Only in u[illegible] nine months. Apply "A. E.," *Gazette* Office.

ARRIVED by the M[illegible]ail a very fresh supply of Hams, Bacon, a[illegible]d Cheese, charged moderately. Barton and Co., Mead[illegible]-street.

GRAND C[illegible]tral Hotel, under European manag[illegible]ent. Board and lodging Rs. 100 per month. Board on[illegible]0, best table in Bombay.—G. AGRATI.

TO sub-let, at Maha[illegible]shwur for hot season, "Clifton House," commodious, and well furnished, splendid view. For particulars apply to Frank Orr, Mahableshwur.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE Engraving, Card-printing, die-sinking and embossing neatly executed in the best English style by Esperance & Co., Church Gate St.

TO LET, a very desirable SHOP, Hornby Row, next-door to Mrs. Hunt, the milliner. Apply to MAJU & Co., Tea merchants, No. 22, Church Gate Street.

TWO and-a-half miles from Andheri Station on the sea side at Versovah, sites for Bungalows to be let at moderate rents. Apply to "A. B.," care of office of this paper.

JUST received, Ladies' and Gent's white and coloured fresh Kid Gloves. Ladies' from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Gents' from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8. Sorabjee Cursetjee Majoo, 20, Meadow-street.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, genuine PORT WINE, in cases of 1 dozen each; also TINTO and BRANCO in barrels of 10 and 20 gallons each—received direct from Portugal. Apply to H. F. SOARES & Co., Apollo Street.

BEWARE of Machines for sale on the "Singer system." BUY only the GENUINE. Before purchasing others, apply for prospectus and particulars which will be sent post free. Genuine Machines from Rs. 40 to Rs. 240. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JOSEPH BAKER, Confectioner, 17, Apollo-street, has always on hand choice first-class Ice and Soda Creams in great variety, Cakes, Biscuits, Lozen[illegible] Chocolates of the very best quality from Europe [illegible] Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate prepared on demand.

"SIR FERGUSSON" Pressed Cigars (without mouth-piece). The favourites o[illegible] the [illegible] Most delicious, and of an exquisite flavour and arom[illegible] Rs. 3 per 100. D. MACROPOLO, 2, Kalbadevie-road, 3[illegible] Meadow-street and Esplanade (Watson's) Hotel, Bombay.

ONE of the best BUNGALOWS on the Ridge, TO BE LET, for about four months from 19th May. The occupier being anxious that it should be inhabited during the rainy season, will let it fully furnished for what it costs him unfurnished. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

GRUYERE, EDAM AND CHEDDAR CHEESE, also BACON, 12 as. per lb., at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo-street, and 28, Rampart Row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

NOTWITHSTANDING the lowering of the rate of discount, Gold continues to accumulate in the Bank of England, £100,000 having gone in yesterday, and this points, at least, to a great temporary want of employment for floating capital in the money market. The prices of stocks are unaltered, and silver seems firm at 52d.

Seeds and Wheat are reported unchanged. The wheat afloat for the U. K. is 2,830,000 quarters, and the accounts of the American crop are said to be favourable.

Cotton in Liverpool was quiet; sales 10,000 bales and arrivals easier. Surats are reported "steady," but the arrival quotations show a decline of a 1-32.

The returns for the week show that the total sales in Liverpool were 72,000 bales, of which the trade took 62,000 bales, and this with 17,000 bales forwarded, gives the large total of 79,000 bales. These large takings for the past week or two, in the face of very dull business in Manchester, show that the small receipts at the American ports are not without their effect on the English spinners, and that they feel it safer to work with fair reserves of the raw material, notwithstanding that their production does not meet with a ready sale. They have also, it seems, taken for the week no less than 11,000 bales of Surats, which shows that the low relative price and good quality of our new crop is bringing Indian cotton into more general use.

The statistical position at home this week is as follows compared with last year's:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.
Total visible supply of all kinds....	3,100,000	3,170,000
Of which Surats....	654,000	359,000
Stock of Surats in Liverpool....	108,000	38,000
Total stock in Liverpool....	77[illegible],000	819,000
Do in London....	61,000	46,000
American afloat....	200,000	270,000
Indian do.....	209,000	79,000
Price of Mid-Uplands....	6 11-16	6 1-8
Do. Fair Dhollera....	4 5-16	4¼

The chief features for remark are that the visible supply is now for the first time less than last year by 70,000 bales. Surats are now 305,000 bales more than last year. Taking stock in and quantity afloat to the U.K., the supply is thus nearly the same as last year. American cotton is 9-16 dearer, and Fair Dhollera is 3-16 cheaper than they were at this time last year.

In America the receipts for the week are still 30,000 bales short of the corresponding week last year. This, though large, is a smaller falling off than previous weeks have shown, and probably we will now find that this year's receipts will keep better up. The stock in American ports is still larger than last year.

The receipts, shipments, and stock in the United States are up to date as follows:—

Total receipts U. S Ports from 1st Sept...	4,088,000	4,986,000
Week's receipts....	62,000	93,000
Total export to U. K.....	1,609,000	2,057,000
Do. to Continent....	921,000	1,280,000
Stock at all the shipping Ports....	899,000	836,000

Exchange we quote as follows:—

	Tel.	Demand.	3 ms.'	4 ms.'
Bank....	1s. 8¼	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-8d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
	3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.		
Credits....	1s. 8¼	1s. 8 11-16d.		
Documents..	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8 23-32d.		
France....	216¼	218¼		

3 months' credits, for April, 1s. 8 15-32, for May 1s. 8 7-16d., and France 216½ for both months.

Our cotton market is steady to-day, but not much business doing. For Broach there is a good demand, and it is firm at Rs. 233 to Rs. 234 for immediate delivery, and as much as Rs. 230 has been paid for early April.

Freights are unchanged at 33-9 for cotton to Liverpool via Canal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and lower. We now quote 4 per cents 101 1-16, and 4½ 108 1-16.

Bank of Bombay shares are a little weaker, and quoted Rs. 763¾.

Other shares are strong at full quotations. Bank of Madras has been done at Rs. 700, Colaba Land at Rs. 795. Berar Press at Rs. 495. In Spinning shares the tendency is still upwards. Jewraz Balloo has been done at Rs. 1,005, K. Mucconjee at Rs. 955, M. Petit at Rs. 1,425, Morarjee at Rs. 1,265, Oriental at Rs. 675, and Victoria at Rs. 915.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay....	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	763¾
Bank of Bengal....	12,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank....	100,000	10	all	3 [illegible]	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	100

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land....	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	795
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215

* For distribution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Twilight, 630 tons, Captain J. Robson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clan Macleod, 1,489 tons, Captain W. H. Barham, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer France, 3,238 tons, Captain A. D. Hodley, sailed on the 24th instant for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE barque Race Horse, 387 tons, Captain T. F. Stchmeyer, will sail to-day for Singapore and Bangkok with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lord Eslington, 1,116 tons, Captain J. H. Brown, sailed on the 24th instant for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Thessaly, 1,243 tons, Captain F. Harbord, sailed on the 24th instant for Port Said with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Ker as a passenger.

THE steamer Ashford, 1,278 tons, Captain Edward Andrew, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Alexandria (6th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Sirocco, 1,348 tons, Captain J. M. Reid, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Port Said (9th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE s. s. Roumania, 3,387 tons, Captain James Harris, arrived in Bombay on Sunday 26th inst. with general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. MacCartie, Miss MacCartie, M. J. Fernandez, Esq., and Mrs. Fernandez.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain W. M. Robbie, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from China, &c., with China mail, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Melbourne.—Mr. P. Collins. From Galle.—Mr. C. H. Leggatt, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. G. H. Lee, and Muckrum.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Ashford (s)....	Andrew....	Alexandria, Mar. 6.
	Sirocco (s)....	Reid....	Port Said, Mar. 9.
	Cathay (s)....	Robbie....	Shanghai, Mar. 2.
26	Orion (s)....	Mahorcich..	Trieste, Mar. 1.
	Roumania (s)....	Harris....	Liverpool, Feb. 2.
	Nyanza (s)....	Schwedier..	Zanzibar, Mar. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Gwalior (s)....	Hor[illegible]....	China, &c.
	Thessaly (s)....	Harbord....	Port Said.
	Rydal Hall (s)..	Lloyd....	Liverpool.
	Lord Eslington (s).	Brown....	Genoa & Marseilles.
	France (s)....	Hadley....	Liverpool.
26	Clan Macleod (s).	Barham....	Liverpool.
	Chanda (s)....	Russell....	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Barque Twilight, Robson, to Liverpool.
Barque Race Horse, Stehmezer, to Singapore and Bangkok.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Ashford, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sestos, to Marseilles and Genoa.
Steamer Columbian, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Chancellor (s)—3 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Murray (s)—10 casks soft soap, 2 cases twine and 4 bales straw boards, H. Pestonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray (s)—250 boxes tinned plates, A. G. Hoosein; 50 casks pale ale, C. Macdonald and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—100 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee; 126 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 25 cases brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Albura (s)—14 cases glass ware and 2 crates earthen ware, Muncherjee Pallonjee; 1 case earthenware, Hajee Sewjee.
Gwalior (s)—1 case hams, 6 cases bacon and 6 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.
Perim (s)—50 cases still hock, Volkart Brothers.
Lennox (s—5 cases whiskey, Rogers and Co.
Uppingham (s)—4 cases old tom, Cutler Palmer and Co; 5 casks stationery, Noordin Shaik Dawood
Teviot (s)—2 cases geneva, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Hartlepool (s)—1 case whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—100 barrels sulpher roll, Mahamedally Lookmanjee; 50 cases brandy, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore (s)—100 cases claret, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthkey.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—68 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. J. Marshall—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 600 cwts myrabolams, Dewerun Luckmedass.
Khimjee Oodhowjee—200 cwts bones, Nazerally Phurdhan.
Citadel—300 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.
County of Dunfries—3,500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Athabasca (s)—400 cwts wheat, Vulubdass Runchordass; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Javut; 125 bales hemp and 60 cwts rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 62 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Ashford (s)—3,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
France (s)—[illegible] cwts myrabolams, Corra Cullian; 2½ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sewjee Dhurumsee.
Shewington (s)—385 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall; 90 bales cotton, Kessowjee Naique; 150 bales cotton, Framjee Sanda and Co; 200 bales cotton, R. Mahamed; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 300 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 96 bales hemp, Jewraj Gooculdass; 55 bales hemp, Anundjee Khuttow.

Lismore (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 83 bales twist waste, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Clan Macleod (s)—700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Rhodara (s)—200 cwts wheat Pelly and Co; 175 bales cotton, Kessowjee Naik; 1,400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
St. Columbia (s)—50 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Julia David (s)—150 cwts coir yarn, Currimsee Khetsee; 800 cwts linseed, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 111 cwts horns, Goolam Hoosein Mooljee; 11 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hussom.
Poona (s)—200 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzier and Co; 690 cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nursee.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—4,200 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR ODESA.

Austria (s)—30 cwts olibanum, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Regina (s)—9,621 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchcluthe (s)—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Schaldis (s)—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lombard (s)—3,200 cwts rapeseed and 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Chrysolite (s)—210 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Ben Voirlich (s)—105 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.
Austria (s)—250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Chrysolite (s)—25 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Ben Voirlich (s)—200 bales cotton, Oicese and Co.
Austria (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lord Eslington (s)—555 cwts gingelly seed, Peel Cassels and Co.
Singapore (s)—125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 800 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lord Eslington (s)—2,000 cwts wheat and 1,399 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 400 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Brocadaile (s)—735 cwts mowda, Nanabhoy Bomonshaw; 200 cwts coir yarn, Dewar and Co.
Singapore (s)—3,220 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Scindia (s)—5 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 112 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—100 cwts sandlewood, Framjee Hormusjee Mitta; 15½ cwts bysabole, Fuzerally Moosabhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Kennedy, Capt., Asst. Adjt. Genl. H. C., on leave, from Belgaum.
Hadow, Col., R. A., on duty, from Belgaum.
Bredin, Lieut., York and Lancaster, on leave.

MARCH 25.

Thomas, Capt., Royal Warwickshire, on leave.
Lyle, Surg., on leave, from Secundrabad.
O'Connell, Capt., Gloster, on duty, from Mhow.
Clark, Major, R. A., on leave, from St. Thomas' Mount.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Burgess, Capt., Mily. Accts. Dept., on duty, to Poona.
Pedler, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

MARCH 25.

Bailey, Major, Devonshire, on leave, to Tasmania.
Bailey, Lieut.-Col., 24th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Kennedy, Capt., Asst.-Adjt. Genl. H. C., on leave, to England.
Bruce, Major, 6th Punjaub T. F., on leave, to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, March 27.

1. Members are again reminded that the class firing will cease on the 31st instant. It is therefore requested that all members who have not completed will do so as soon as possible, as the capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who has not completed his class firing on the above date.

2. The range at Coorla will be open morning and afternoon from this date and the range at Colaba every afternoon, Thursday excepted, at 43-0 to the 31st inst. Members going to Coorla are requested to be at the Bori-budder Station not later than 5-55 a. m. and 11-50. a. m., and at Byculla at 6-5 a. m. and 12 noon (Madras time), and they will have their fares paid to Coorla and back. Members are requested to send to Head Quarters for their ammunition, there being none on the range.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, 24th March, 1882.

THE C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Swire, 1st Battn. Rl. Dublin Fusiliers, a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

22nd Regt. N. I.—Major W. C. Morris, Wing Officer, 7th Regt. N. I., to be Wing Comdr. vice Major Leacock, seconded for service on the Staff.

Surg. A. F. Fergusson, I. M. D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Sind Circle, and will travel at the public expense under para. 188, Clause I. (*e*) part I. of the Transport Regulations.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 72 of 1882, Lieut.-Col. R. Bythell, S. P., was transferred from general duty Mhow, to general duty at Ahmednagar.

Consequent on the departure of Maj. Jopp, Asst., Q. M. Genl. Poona Div. on Medical certificate to England the following transfers are ordered in the Q. M. Genl's Dept.:—

Capt. A. B., Stafford, R. A. from Northern to Poona Div.

Capt. E. L. Elliot, Depy. Asst. Qr. M. Genl., from Sind Dist. to Northern Div.

The above named officers to join at once travelling under clause I. para 188 part I. Transport Regulations and clause VI para. 159 part II, Transport Regulations.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 20th March 1882:—

Capt. J. T. Carruthers, S. C., Wing Officer, 16th N. I.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence:—

North Staffordshire Regt. (2nd Batn.)—Lieut. R. J. Hunter, from 12th April to 12th Aug. 1882 on private affairs.

Lieut. J. T. Brinkley from 6th April to 6th Aug. 1882 to Cashmere on private affairs.

Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Batn.) Lieut.-Col. H. R. Bowlby from 17th March to 31st Aug. 1882 to Cashmere on private affairs.

On the recommendation of Medical Boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the Port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it and thence to England from date of embarkation for the periods specified opposite their names:—

R. H. A. (D. Baty. B. Bgde.) Lieut. W. E. Wlewitt, 12 months.

R. A. (E. Baty. 2nd Bgde.) Lieut. Henry Arthur Bethell, 6 months.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Mar. 22.)

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him on 31st Jany.

Mr. E. J. Barton, Magte. and Collr., Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 24th proximo.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Jehanabad, Gy, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 15th April.

Mr. A. D'B. Gomes, Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Nattore, Rajshahye, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad Divn. of the Gya district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. P. Peterson, or until further orders.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Asst. Supdt. of Police, in charge of the Dist. Police, Darjeeling, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Furreedpore.

Mr. G. D. Graham, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Sonthal Pergannahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Dinagepore.

Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Asst. Supdt. of Police, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sarun, during the absence on deputation, of Col. W. T. Fagan, or until further orders.

Surgn. A. Tomes, Offg. Civil Surgn., Midnanapore, is allowed leave for three months.

Bgde.-Surgn. J. M. Coates, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months.

The following Notifications are republished from the Assam Gazette:—

Mr. H. C. Williams, C. S., Asst. Comsr., First Grade, Offg. Depy. Comsr., Goalpara, is transferred to the Durrung district when relieved of his present Offg. charge by the return from furlough of Mr. A. C. Campbell.

Privilege leave of absence for five weeks is granted to Mr. S. J. Douglas, Asst. Comsr., Lukhimpore, with effect from 18th Feb.

The term of the furlough granted to Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C. S., previously Depy. Comsr., Second Grade, is increased from 21 months to two years.

Mr. A. Porteous, C. S., Asst. Comsr., Kamroop, is transferred to the Sylhet district, and posted to the Habigunge sub-division.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. T. Faulkner, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Burdwan to the First Calcutta Div.

ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General Office, Simla, March 18.

THE C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battn. Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut. Charles James Vines to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. W. M. F. Trotman, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief. Dated 5th Jan. 1882.

2nd N. I.—Lieut. C. J. Corfield, 1st Battn. King's Own Borderers, a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 18th Feb. 1882.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Maj.:—

Majs. T. E. S. Hickman, 14th Hussars, and F. W. Burr, 2nd Bn. Roy. Scots Fslrs.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Capt.:—

Capts. H. A. Anderson, 2nd Battn. Rl. Fslrs., and W. B. McDougall, 2nd Battn. Seaforth Hldrs.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Capt.:—

Lieuts. J. W. Thompson, 1st Battn. Essex Regt., and P. S. Harvey, 2nd Battn. Seaforth Hldrs.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

Scottish Rifles.—Lieuts. H. E. Hotham, 1st Batn., and A. P. D. Lushington, 2nd Batn.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. C. Seton, Norfolk Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battn. of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

Lieut. J. M. Stopford, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Saugor, and join M. Baty. 5th Bgde., to which he has been transferred.

The following officers have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the Army:—

Capts. G. W. Deane, S. C.; C. C. Egerton, S. C.; F. B. Peile, Bo., S. C.; T. H. Goldney, S. C.; G. F. Young, S. C.; and H. A. Cherry, 2d Battn. Northumberland Fslrs., Maj. V. Rivaz, S. C., Capt. C. E. Gubbins, S. C., Maj. A. Fitzgerald, Genl. List Infy., and Capt. J. C. F. Gordon, S. C.

Lieut. F. B. R. Toms, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Jullundur, and join H. Baty. 1st Bgde., to which he has been transferred.

The following officer, having been found unfit for duty in India by a medical board, is granted leave to England on medical certificate for twelve months:—

Lieut. L. R. A. Roberts, 2nd Battn. East Surrey Regt.

The undermentioned men, who have passed the entrance examination for the lower subordinate class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, are directed to join that institution by the 1st May next:—

Sowar Kahar Singh, and Sowar Kahar Singh, 9th Ben. Cavy.;

Lance Duffadar Haking Khan, Sowar Mahomed Khan, Sowar Sher Khan, and Sowar Golab Singh, 12th Ben. Cavy.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified:—

R. A.—Lieut. E. J. Phipps-Hornby, (B. Baty. 1st Bgde.,) 8 months.

1st Battn. S. Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. J. S. Cave-Browne-Cave, 12 months.

4th Battn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. H. Vere, 8 months.

Army Pay Dept.—Staff Paymaster (Hony. Major) L. F. Bernard, 6 months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Rl. Engrs.—Maj.-Genl. A. Cadell, to England, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, pending retirement.

Rl. H. A.—Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. H. Cocq, B. Bgde., to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

1st Batn. South Lancashire Regt.—Col. W. D. Shipley, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, to 17th January 1883, pending retirement from the sevice.

2nd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Capt. J. W. M. Cotton, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1st Batn. King's Own Borderers.—Lieut. J. Hope, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from dete of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. E. F. Sulivan, to England, for eight months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1st Batn. Worcestershire Regt.—Maj. E. Carrington, to England, for four months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1st Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Capt. C. Roberts, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1st Batn. Durham L. I.—Lieut. C. Hervey-Bathurst, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

4th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Maj. A. Morris, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1st N. I.—Major G. R. Gryils, (S. C.,) to Calcutta, for one month, on private affairs, from date availing himself of it, under the rules of 1868.

A. M. D.—Surgn. H. J. Robbins, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation on private affairs.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row. 26th January, 1882.

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THE sixth SERIES of these LECTURES falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, term of 1882-83.

SUBJECT.—"SANSKRIT AND PRA'KRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT."

The series must consist of not fewer than six Lectures. The honorarium is Rupees One Thousand. Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of April next.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 18th February, 1882.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
2, Rampart-row, Bombay,

WILL shortly receive a consignment of STEEL SPECTACLES identical with the article sold under the name of "Eureka." They will be offered to the public at Rs. 3 per pair. No medical testimony is required for these Spectacles, but they are not Dr. Menist's, for he never sells such articles.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WALTON—February 7th, at her father's residence, Melbourne, Australia, Harriet, wife of E. M. Walton, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NAILER—March 26th, at Colaba, Annie Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nailer, aged 3 years, 8 months, and 4 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—March 17th, at Calcutta, the wife of T. Beatty, C. E., of a daughter.

BOYTON—March 21th, at Egmore, the wife of Edward Boyton, of a son.

CHAMBERS—March 11th, at Hugajea Tea Estate, Sylhet, the wife of R. C. Chambers, of a son.

DAVIES—March 21st, at Khandwa, C. P., the wife of Mr. Chas. M. Davies, Locomotive Superintendent, of a son.

GRANT—DUFF—March 16th, at Government House, Ootacamund, wife of His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, of a daughter.

HODGSON—March 13th, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Major C. N. Hodgson, 32nd Pioneers, of a son.

HOTHAN—March 25th, at Simla, the wife of Commander W. C. Hothan, Indian Marine, of a son.

QUENTIN—March 23rd, at Neemuch, Central India, the wife of Lieutenant W. Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles, of a daughter.

RUNDALL—March 21st, at Aimere, the wife of Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WHYTE—March 6th, at Babaisole, near Raneegunge, the wife of F. D. Whyte, of a daughter.

YOUNG—February 27th, at Azamgarh, the wife of E. G. Young, Deputy Collector, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SENIOR—BLUNT—March 16th, at Bareilly, Robert Waller Senior, to Helen Stewart Blunt, daughter of Mr. Henry Blunt, Deputy Collector, Bareilly.

WHITE—WALLISTER—March 17th, at Kuttal Cachar, Robert Whyte, Superintendent, Bengal Tea Company, Anesthall, to Ada Vernon Wallister, daughter of S. Wallister, Post Master, Birmingham.

DEATH.

GRIGSBY—March 16th, at Delhi, William Grigsby, aged 65 years.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. F. G."—By book-post, if preferred.
"K."—Declined.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1882.

IN reference to the impending reductions in the cadres of the Indian Army, it is well to note that we are expressly told that it is only a part of the great scheme of Army reform and reorganisation which has been hanging over us so long. General Wilson's own words are:—"There are several large questions connected with Army reform which are now before the Secretary of State for India, but on which it would not be right for me to invite discussion in an assembly like this; and I have therefore carefully confined myself to the financial bearings and aspects of subjects which have already received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and which have therefore passed beyond the limits of official criticism." In other words, the question of four Army Corps for India, of the reduction or abolition of Presidential Commanders-in-Chief, of the advisability of making reductions in the Staff of the Army,—all these points, and many others which are really of the greatest interest to the public, are still under the consideration of the Secretary of State; and the only thing that has as yet come of the famous Army Commission that began to sit in 1878 is the scheme for reducing the number of native regiments, which has not unnaturally excited so much commotion among all classes of the Indian Army. General Wilson has done his best to gild the bitter pill, and to make it appear that under the new arrangement economy and enhanced efficiency will go sweetly hand in hand. A native infantry regiment, for instance, used to consist of 712 of all ranks; it will now consist of 832. The number of native officers will remain the same; but General Wilson makes a great point of assuring us that, so far from any intention of reducing the number of European officers, each regiment of cavalry and infantry is to have an additional subaltern. To this we reply, very good, but where is he to come from? In the Bombay Presidency we are something like ninety short of our proper complement of young officers, who show an increased and increasing disinclination to join the Staff Corps. Nor is the reason far to seek. It is a mere matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, and comes to this, that if a subaltern can get his captaincy in six or seven years in a British regiment, he would be very foolish to come into the Staff Corps, where he would have to wait twelve years for it. This is really the long and short of the matter; and as General Wilson neither proposes to shorten the time of promotion to captain in the Staff Corps, nor to get his subalterns out from England direct, we have no idea whence he proposes to get the two or three hundred young officers he will immediately require to carry out his plan. Neither General Wilson nor Sir Donald Stewart went so far as to pretend that these reductions would ever be popular in any sense of the word; and it is now pretty well known that coming as they do alone, and not in company with any other attempt at Army retrenchment, they have created a feeling akin to dismay throughout the whole Indian Army. It is felt that high places and people have been spared, and that the working part of the Army has been sacrificed to satisfy the clamour for reform. If this view does an injustice to those entrusted with the welfare of the Indian Army, then they have only themselves to thank for it by the prominence they have given to reduction, and the reticence they have observed with respect to larger and more important schemes. In fact, they lay themselves open to the criticism that the gain, in a pecuniary sense, from the abolition of a few regiments, is by no means compensated for by the feeling of distrust which they earn for themselves by such a piecemeal and one-sided policy. It is only fair to say that the pensions to officers of over thirty-two years' service, who may lose their regiments, are liberal in the extreme. These gentlemen will be handsomely bribed to leave a service in which they no longer have a place. The terms offered to majors, who may be wing commanders or seconds in command, are simply pension of their rank—say, £365 a year—with eighteen months' bonus of pay and allowances and a free passage home. This will hardly tempt many officers to retire, nor is it intended that it should, as a major is usually a man in the prime of life, in full possession of his mental and bodily vigour. In a word, liberal retiring allowances are to be regarded from two different points of view. To the drones of the service they are an unmitigated boon, enabling them to saunter away the remainder of their days in England on a comfortable income; to the officers whose heart is in their profession loss of employment, no matter how amply compensated for, means professional death.

We conclude with a few words in regard to reductions in the Bombay Army. Of course it was not to be expected that this Presidency was to be spared, but as a matter of practical interest and importance, we should be glad of information on the following points. When the Bombay Army has been reduced by four regiments, how is it to furnish garrisons to Quetta, Sibi, Thull Chotiali, and other newly-added military posts? If it is said that the occupation of these places is merely temporary, we reply that that is by no means certain; and, moreover, even if arrangements can be made to relieve Bombay troops from a duty which in time of peace is irksome and harrassing in the extreme, who can tell how long it will be before their presence is again urgently called for? There is no getting out of it. To reduce Bombay regiments, it is absolutely necessary to reduce Bombay stations. When it is remembered that Bombay regiments are already stationed at places so widely apart and disconnected as Dharwar, Quetta, Nusseerabad, and Aden, some idea will be formed of the vast amount of territory they have charge of. But we shall probably be told that the step having been formally settled and sanctioned, it is too late to point out its inopportuneness. Be this as it may, at least we are not debarred from expressing our regret that five regiments of the Bombay Army are to be disbanded. In the great Mahratta wars at the beginning of this century, the Army of this Presidency gained a brilliant and lasting reputation, and its steadfastness in the crisis of 1857 proved it to have those solid and enduring virtues which are more rare than mere dash and bravery. Whatever regiments are to go, they will be a loss to the Indian Army.

A RECENT issue of a Calcutta native paper of some repute contains fourteen paragraphs in all—exclusive of the column headed "Scraps and Comments"—and is a particularly ill-tempered specimen of native journalism, for no less than six of these paragraphs reflect in anything but mild terms upon English justice, magistrates who dispense justice, and Englishmen in general. Para. No. 2 congratulates Mr. Bonnerjee, of the Calcutta Bar, on his being appointed Standing Counsel, *vice* Mr. Phillips. "This is as it should be." The next to that (3) "contends that Government should show the same amount of forbearance when natives are concerned in a case of homicide . . . as is not unfrequently shown in similar cases when Europeans are the offending parties;" with special reference to the case of a Mr. Higgins who caused the death of two coolies. Para. 4 refers to Mr. Fernandez, "who made himself notorious," it is stated, "in the peacock-shooting case," who "has at last been found out" in the matter of committing a case to the sessions without any necessity for so doing. Mr. Fernandez must feel gratified to know that, he may "do what he likes with the men brought before him," as he was alleged to have done while out shooting peacocks, "but he must not make his superiors work for him." In para. 5 the *Patrika* regrets to have to record a case in which the sentence of transportation for life passed on an unfortunate woman by the Sessions Judge of Gorakhpur for the murder of her illegitimate child was, at the suggestion of Mr. Justice Straight, commuted by Government to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment, and winds up its remarks thereon as follows:—"We do not like this system of administration of justice; no Indian likes it, be he a Mussulman or a Hindu, for when justice is administered in India it is generally found stained with blood." The critic is rather incoherent here, but what he evidently wishes to say is that it is generally only in cases of murder and others "stained with blood" that justice is administered in India. It is to be noted that the *Patrika* admits that "the woman certainly committed murder, but she committed it because the society in which she lives compelled her to do it"! Para. 6 refers to the De Winton case, anent which the writer says it "is a case of murder of a native by a European in which the culprit has our sympathy. But his friends, by their injudicious zeal, will not permit us to retain this sympathy. It is only one month's simple imprisonment, and Europeans have nothing to do with the usual rigours of our Indian jails. Why, then, this impolitic row? It teaches the Indians a bad lesson." The judge who tried the case said there was no murder committed; the Calcutta writer decides otherwise. In para. 7 a native correspondent describes how some Europeans on the platform of the Howrah station "were peeping" at an attorney and two Hindus engaged in conversation, seated in the same "car" as himself. Afterwards when the Europeans found all places filled up, "they wistfully peeped at the car, and angrily stared at the natives." One of the Europeans was then "deputed to do some duty," and the *Patrika's* correspondent "smelled trouble," which afterwards appeared in the form of a "lean railway police officer, with a military moustache, and deeply-sunken cheek." But for all that the correspondent was afraid of this attenuated police officer, whom he calls "the Duke of Wellington of the moment"—afraid that he would be turned out of his seat, because he was not a through passenger to Chandernagore. But "the Duke" somehow or other let him remain where he was, much to the delight of the correspondent, "who records the fact in the belief that his friends will be pleased to learn of his happy escape." Para. 8 asks all civilians if they "really think they are heaven borns (*sic*), and are therefore a privileged class." Then the vials of wrath are uncorked, and three of the "heaven borns" get it hot, to say the least of it. As Messrs. Kirkwood and Westmacott, of Mymensing and Dacca respectively, have "already obtained a world-wide celebrity" for incivility to the natives, and on that account "need no puff in the *Patrika's* hands," nor at ours, we can afford to turn our attention to "another luminary that has risen in the far east, in Sylhet, in the person of Mr. Muspratt." It appears Mr. Muspratt "abused a poor assessor right and left for falling ill." The scribe asks how this new luminary would take it if the abused man took it into his head to institute a case against him in a criminal or civil court, and concludes by saying that "of course he (the assessor) has small chance to obtain full justice, but the institution of such a case makes some noise, and this is likely to produce a wholesome effect upon our giddy civilians." In para. 10 a correspondent at Mymensing tells the world that having gone one day to the civil courts there to look after a case, he saw "a number of young gentlemen earnestly discussing some points, which, from their manner, were evidently of very great importance." The points turned out to be Mr. Kirkwood and his *pets*—his pets being "*some* of the more fortunate pleaders of his court." Mr. Kirkwood appears to be beating Mr. Westmacott in the race for "world-wide celebrity." In para. 12 Mr. King, the Sessions Judge of the Saharanpur district, receives censure, and apparently with justice, at the hands of Justices Straight and Tyrrell; but are the remarks on this case at all called for? They are as follows:—"Need we wonder why the people are losing all faith in the administration of British justice in this country? But for men like Justice Straight, it is not too much to say that British justice would have been regarded with something like contempt by the people of India." This criticism is particularly ill-timed, and silly into the bargain. Unfortunately India is not the only country in which justice occasionally miscarries, but it is the only one in which its administration is the subject of such systematic carping.

DURING the last week the banks of clouds to seaward of Bombay and the perpetual shifting of the wind have given rise to an apprehension of an impending cyclone. The following note on the state of matters on Saturday afternoon comes to us from an acknowledged authority, and it is decidedly reassuring:—"There are no cyclonic indications in to-day's telegrams. There were some a few days ago, but they have now disappeared. The barometer is falling rapidly, but as the fall is general and equable over the whole of this side of India, it does not threaten bad weather, but is probably merely one effect of the great heat we are just now experiencing."

THE scheme for the amalgamation of the Indian and British Medical Departments hangs fire, and will not now, as we expected, be carried out in April. We do not know the reasons for the delay, but it is believed that the scheme is only delayed, not abandoned. In some quarters it is supposed with some show of probability that the head-office of the Queen's Medical Department is unwilling to resign itself at once to the loss of the splendid patronage hitherto at its disposal in India. Once the services are amalgamated—so reason the cynics—Pall Mall and the Horse Guards cannot send out any more nominees to the higher appointments in this country. Those posts will then be filled by men on the amalgamated lists in India. However this may be, the scheme for the moment is delayed.

IT would be denying a pleasure to the good to omit to mention for the information of our readers that the "Lays of the Law" have just been published in a small volume. The Lays are preceded by a touching dedication to Sir Michael Westropp, in which the hand of Dryden plainly appears. If, as there is great reason to believe, these "leading cases" be quoted in the courts instead of the dry reports hitherto in use, *faute de mieux*, a great moral reformation may be looked for amongst the members of the Bar. The humanising influence of melodious verse cannot fail to soften the most hardened lawyers; even in cross-examining veracity garbed in inexperience they will not permit themselves to be ferocious if they be thoroughly imbued with the chivalrous spirit of these most spirited "Lays of the Law."

DR. FERGUSON goes with the 7th N. I. to Quetta, and Dr. Pinkerton joins the 10th N. I. on its arrival in Bombay. The baggage of the 7th embarked on Saturday afternoon, and the men went on board the B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chanda yesterday for Kurrachee, where the regiment will halt a day or two to receive equipage, stores &c. The families and unfits go to a depôt at Surat, not Ahmedabad as first settled.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

[SPECIAL MEMOIR.]

BY the death of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, a telegraphic announcement of which appears in another column, America has lost her most eminent citizen. An English writer said recently that, during the period of independence, the United States have produced only two really great men: one of these was Longfellow, and the other General Grant. To those who may object to instituting any sort of comparison between two characters so dissimilar, we may answer in the words which Longfellow himself puts into the mouth of one of his heroes. In one of the conversations between Paul Flemming and the Baron, recorded in the "Hyperion," the latter observes: "I do not see why a successful book is not as great an event as a successful campaign, only different in kind, and not easily compared." In our view the books of Longfellow rank relatively higher than the campaigns of Grant, and although the fierce splendour of war may for the moment obscure the pale lamp of literature, in the end, we believe, it is not too much to say that the "Song of Hiawatha" will survive the recollections of Vicksburg, and the pathetic story of "Evangeline" will secure for its author a niche in the Temple of Fame not lower than that reserved for the hero of the surrender at Appomattox. But the memory of Longfellow will not be the sole property of America. He was as distinctly an English writer as Tennyson or Wordsworth. In the great British family there is, in fact, a community of genius, for as another American poet, the present American Minister in London, predicted a little time ago, the day is at hand when an illustrious member of the British race, on whatever soil he may be born, will be the common property of all the nations which have sprung from the ancient stock. But Longfellow has a stronger claim to the love of English people. He was essentially an English poet, as contra-distinguished from such writers as, say, Mr. Lowell or Emerson, whose writings have a distinctly Yankee stamp upon them, and are in their nature quite different from anything that came from the pen of Longfellow. These circumstances make the decease of the great American poet not only a loss to America and the literary world generally, but an especial grief to what his friend Hawthorne has so happily styled the "Old Home."

The late poet was born at Portland in the state of Maine on February 27, 1807, so that he had just completed his seventy-fifth year. He was descended from an old Yorkshire family, his ancestor in the fourth degree, William Longfellow, having emigrated to America in the year 1651. The father of Henry Wadsworth was a jurist of some reputation in Maine and Massachusetts, and was at one time a member of Congress, and president of the Maine Historical Society. None of the ancestors of the poet seem to have shown any disposition for letters, but it is a singular fact that through his mother he was descended from John Alden, an old Puritan, who was also the progenitor of another American poet, William Cullen Bryant. The early life of Longfellow has never been examined in detail. One thing is certain, however, that at a very early age he developed distinctly literary tastes, and, unlike some famous writers, nothing obstructed the natural bent of his inclinations. He was not condemned by any unwise paternal solicitude to pass his early years at the drudgery of a lawyer's office, or other uncongenial employment. At fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, and, when his scholastic career was completed, he had given such evidence of his peculiar talent that on his graduation in 1825 he was appointed professor of belles-lettres. In accepting this appointment he made it a condition that he should be permitted to visit Europe to qualify himself for his duties. Literature in the United States was at this period in an exceeding chrysalline condition. Poets there were none except Bryant his collateral relative, and he had not obtained that position which he occupied in his later years. It may seem incredible, in view of the superb literary publications which now do honour to New York, that within the life of a man who till a few days ago was alive there was no kind of magazine or serial appropriate for purely literary work. But it is nevertheless a fact that the American publications when Longfellow began to write were of an exceedingly feeble and struggling character. After a good many failures, and a considerable amount of that process of "merging" incidental to budding journalistic enterprise, the "United States Literary Gazette" was established, and in its columns the student and professor of Bowdoin presented his first poetic efforts to the world. In those Early Poems "written for the most part during my college life, and all of them before the age of nineteen," there is considerable evidence of powers of versification. But it is very probable that the youth who

"stood upon the hills, when heaven's wide arch
Was glorious with the sun's returning march,
And woods were brightened, and soft gales
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vales,"

would, if he had lived in England, have passed for long unnoticed. Or, worse still, he might have brought down upon himself the ire of some such "Scotch Reviewer" as smote the efforts of that other "inspired boy" who troubled the world with his effusions "before the age of nineteen," or perhaps the tomahawk of "the 'Quarterly' so savage and tartarly" who killed John Keats. But the literary soil of America was a virgin one. No vitriolic hypercriticism nipped the rising genius. On the contrary, so soon as his countrymen perceived that they had really found a native poet they fostered and nurtured him until he blossomed into hardy adolescence, and thence to illustrious maturity.

The boy-professor did not tarry long before availing himself of his permission to go to Europe, but departed at once. He spent nearly four years wandering through England, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Spain, nominally for the purpose of improving his knowledge for his professorial duties, but in reality catching that inspiration which Lord Beaconsfield has said was purely a local quality, and which in Longfellow's case certainly attuned the lyre which gave music for half-a-century after. The first results of his visit were those admirable translations from the poetry of France, Germany, and Spain which are not the least beautiful, though perhaps the least striking, of Longfellow's works. "It is curious to note," says Justin McCarthy, in his "History of our Own Time," "how sharply and completely the literature of Victoria separates itself from that of the era whose heroes were Scott Byron, and Wordsworth . . . A new and fresh breath was . . breathed into literature. Nothing, perhaps, is more remarkable about the better literature of the age of Queen Victoria than its complete severance from the leadership of that which had gone before it, and its evidence of a fresh and genuine inspiration." Though we may not quite agree with Mr. McCarthy's lines of demarcation, we fully recognise the novel and healthy development of literature which has characterised the Victorian age. While Longfellow was yet a student the Johnsonian or sesquipedalian style was in full force in English literature. He grew up, however, amid the literary reformers of the day; he went directly to those "wells of English pure and undefiled" which have inspired the Victorian writers, and to the old French and Spanish poets, so that he became one of the most courageous and original of the new school. Still his productions, even after his return from Europe, bore traces of a copied style. In his "Outre-Mer," which contains the results of his first European travels, there is evidence of perhaps an unconscious, though none the less real, following of the spirit of Washington Irving. This has been denied by some of the poet's admirers, but we think the resemblance exists, though there is a distinct personality about "Outre-Mer" which quite removes it from Irving's works. These prose writings of Longfellow's are frequently overshadowed by his poems, but some of them are sufficient to guarantee fame for the author, if he had not secured it more effectually by his muse. "Outre-Mer" is a series of European sketches partly romantic, partly critical, and partly descriptive. Some of them are written with wonderful force. Space forbids us to give quotations of the different styles, but the following will convey some idea of the author's descriptive power. It is from "The Baptism of Fire: a Leaf from History."

> They bound the prisoner's hands, and leading him forth from the council-chamber, placed him upon the cart that was to bear him to the Place de Grève. Before and behind marched a guard of five hundred soldiers; for Du Bourg was beloved by the people, and a popular tumult was apprehended. The day was overcast and sad; and ever and anon the sound of the tolling bell mingled its dismal clang with the solemn notes of the funeral march. They soon reached the place of execution, which was already filled with a dense and silent crowd. In the centre stood the gallows, with a pile of fagots beneath it, and the hangman with a burning torch in his hand. But this funeral apparel inspired no terror in the heart of Du Bourg. A look of triumph beamed from his eye, and his countenance shone like that of an angel. With his own hands he divested himself of his outer garments, and gazing round upon the breathless and sympathising crowd, exclaimed,—
>
> "My friends, I come not hither as a thief or a murderer; but it is for the Gospel's sake!"
>
> A cord was then fastened round his waist, and he was drawn up into the air. At the same moment the burning torch of the executioner was applied to the fagots beneath, and the thick volumes of smoke concealed the martyr from the horror-stricken crowd. One stifled groan arose from all that vast multitude, like the moan of the sea, and all was hushed again; save the crackling of the fagots, and at intervals the funeral knell. They smote the very soul. The quivering flames darted upward and around; and an agonising cry broke from the murky cloud,—
>
> "My God! my God! forsake me not, that I forsake not Thee!"
>
> The wind lifted the reddening smoke like a veil, and the form of the martyr was seen to fall into the fire beneath, that glowed like a furnace seven times heated. In a moment it rose again, its garments all in flame; and again the faint half-smothered cry of agony was heard,—
>
> "My God! My God! forsake me not, that I forsake not Thee!"
>
> Once more the quivering body descended into the flames; and once more it was lifted into the air, a blackened, burning cinder. Again and again this fiendish mockery of baptism was repeated; till the martyr, with a despairing, suffocating, voice exclaimed, "O God! I cannot die!"
>
> The chief executioner came forward, and, either in mercy to the dying man or through fear of the populace, threw a noose over his neck, and strangled the almost lifeless victim. At the same moment the cord which held the body was loosened, and it fell into the fire to rise no more. And thus was consummated the martyrdom of the Baptism of Fire.

The publication of "Outre-Mer" and the translation of the "Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique" obtained for Longfellow the chair of modern languages and belles letters at Harvard University, which had up to that period (1835) been filled by Mr. George Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature. He had married soon after his return from Europe, and now removing to Cambridge (the locality of Harvard), continued to reside there during the remainder of his life. He was still but a young man for such a prominent position, and a good story is told apropos of his juvenile appearance. When Longfellow went in search of a room at the mansion which had been Washington's headquarters before the evacuation of Boston, he was met by the landlady with the curt announcement that she did not lodge students any longer. "But I am not a student," replied Longfellow mildly. "I am a professor at the University." "A professor!" exclaimed the lady in astonishment. "Yes," rejoined the poet, "Professor Longfellow." "Ah!" rejoined the dame, "that is different. I will show you what there is." The vacant accomodation proved to be Washington's chamber, and here the poet was installed. He afterwards acquired the house, and resided there till his death. His duties at Cambridge left him abundant leisure to continue his literary work, and for several years he contributed to American publications a series of European papers, principally comprised in the romance "Hyperion." Among these are most of his translations from the German poets, and indeed it was by the medium of these papers that he opened up German literature to his countrymen. At this time he also published "The Voices of the Night," "Ballads and other Poems," and various collections of verses, many of which are individually famous. Some of them were of the romantic type, having been culled from his prose works, which they had been designed to embellish, but others were of that contemplative or homely type, such as "The Village Blacksmith," "The Psalm of Life" "Excelsior," &c., which have contributed to make Longfellow emphatically the poet of the people. At this period he made another voyage to Europe, and while at sea wrote "The Poems on Slavery," some of which, though not equal to his other works, have outlived the "peculiar institution" which they were written to denounce. Having edited a complete edition of the poets of Europe, Longfellow wrote "The Spanish Student" and "The Belfry of Bruges" as the results of his study of the scenes in which he laid his stories. In 1847 there came forth "Evangeline." Longfellow's studies of classic poetry had for some time led him to indulge the idea of resuscitating hexameters and making them a measure of English verse. "The Children of the Lord's Supper" was one of his earliest efforts in this direction. His enterprise was not novel. Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney, and even Byron, among others, had vainly endeavoured to acclimatise this exotic measure in the English language, but without success. Longfellow has not been more fortunate. We need not go into the controversy, for it has been practically settled, and we are not wrong in saying that the rhymed drama of France would hardly be a less disagreeable innovation to English poesy than the free use of the hexameters of classic literature. The story of Evangeline will live in spite of its garment, though its beauty has not been at all enhanced by it. A few feeble attempts have been made by imitators to take up the idea of Longfellow, which he himself repeated in "Miles Standish" eleven years later, but they have altogether failed, and the old verdict against hexameters has been decisively affirmed.

Having lost his first wife, Longfellow married again in 1843, and having also become the possessor of Craigie House, he settled down to his literary work. How homely and tender he was even amid his greater preoccupations is evidenced by his stooping to sing to his child, an act of condescension which, it must be confessed, too few great poets have bowed to. In that same address "To my Child" we get a lively picture of the interior of the poet's house. We can picture the chimney ornaments,

The lady with the grey macaw,
The dancing girl, the grave bashaw
With bearded lip and chin;
And, leaning idly o'er his gate,
Beneath the imperial fan of state,
The Chinese Mandarin."

In later years the poet returns to his children and addresses them thus:—

Come to me, O ye Children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows
That look towards the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklets flow,
But in mine is the wind of Autumn
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood,

That to the world are children,
Thro' them it meets the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses
And the gladness of your looks!

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said,
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

We have already alluded to the fact that Longfellow was decidedly an English poet. In all the mass of his writings there is nothing actually American, as that term as applied to literature is now understood, except "Kavanagah" and "Hiawatha." Both of these were produced during the period with which we are now dealing. "Kavanagh" is called a "tale," but it is really a series of sketches of New England life. "Hiawatha" was the second of the two, and was published in 1855. It is a work which may well be considered the national American epic. At least, it is the most appropriate that has yet appeared. In it Longfellow has brought out the primitive and luxurious imagination of the North American Indian, just as Fenimore Cooper had previously brought to light the romantic features of that peculiar race. The poem is a remarkable realisation of the natural poetry of a primitive people. We can well imagine them coming as the poet tells us,

"From the lips of Nawadaha,
The musician, the sweet singer."

It is emphatically a song of nature. Throughout its melodious measures you may fancy the rustle of "the singing pine-trees," the tramp of the bison on the prairie, the whistle of the wild fowl "in the melancholy marshes," and the retreat of Nawadaha

"In the vale of Tawasentha,
In the green and silent valley,
By the pleasant water-courses."

This remarkable work has been not inaptly called the Edda of the American Indians. Its appearance created quite a literary sensation, and its success was extraordinary. The form which Longfellow adopted for his work was unusual, and evoked much adverse criticism. Although generally believed to be original, the peculiar measure of Hiawatha is in reality copied from the literature of Northern Europe, and has a particular prototype in a Finnish epic named "The Kalewala." This singular form has, no doubt, many beauties, and it has become so identified with Longfellow's great work that it is impossible to imagine it in any other. Although for some time it possessed the charm of novelty, it cannot be denied that the calmer verdict of reflection pronounces against it, and it has little chance of retaining a place in English literature. In addition to the works mentioned, Longfellow produced at this time "The Golden Legend" and later, translations from Dante and numerous minor poems. The domestic misfortunes of the poet (he lost his first wife early, and his second was burnt to death in 1861) saddened his mind, and induced a melancholy in his later years. From some of his recent poems we quote the following, which bears on his loss. It is entitled "In the Churchyard at Cambridge."

In the village churchyard she lies,
Dust is in her beautiful eyes;
No more she breathes, nor feels, nor stirs;
At her feet and at her head
Lies a slave to attend the dead,
But then dust is as white as theirs.

Was she a lady of high degree,
So much in love with the variety
And foolish pomp of this world of ours?
Or was it Christian charity
And lowliness and humility,
The richest and rarest of all dowers?

Who shall tell us? No one speaks;
No colour shoots into those cheeks,
Either of anger or of pride,
At the rude question we have asked.
Nor will the mystery be unmasked
By those who are sleeping at her side.

Hereafter? and do you think to look
On the terrible pages of that book
To find her failings, faults, and errors;
Ah, then, you will have other cares
In your shortcomings, and despairs
In your own secret sins and terrors.

One feature of Longfellow's character was his extreme sympathy. He had a tear for the loss of every friend. His lines on Hawthorne's death are very touching, as are also those in the "Two Angels," relating to the death of Mrs. Lowell. His splendid tribute to the Duke of Wellington is a rival to the Laureate's ode on the same subject. He was also above the professional jealousy which is too often the bane of literary men. We can only quote one of the friendly greetings he sent to his brothers of the pen. This is his address to Tennyson, which we also give as a sample of his unrivalled power as a sonnetteer:—

Poet! I come to touch thy lance with mine;
Not as a Knight who on the listed field
Of tourney touched his adversary's shield
In token of defiance, but in sign
Of homage to the mastery, which is thine,
In English song; nor will I keep concealed
And voiceless as a rivulet frost-congealed
My admiration for thy verse divine.
Not of the howling dervishes of song
Who craze the brain with their delicious dance,
Art thou, O sweet historian of the heart!
Therefore to thee the laurel leaves belong,
To thee our love and our allegiance
For thy allegiance to the poet's art.

Few poets have lived to enjoy the fruits of their genius so thoroughly as H. W. Longfellow. He gave the first idea of literary taste to his great country, and he has seen it develope to almost incredible proportions. While the acknowledged head of the literature of America, he has seen his place chosen—and a noble one it is—in the Walhalla of English poets. Finally, unlike some illustrious examples, he has not lived to see his powers decay. In conclusion, we may mention that the deceased visited England for the last time in 1869. On that occasion he was most cordially received. He was made an LL. D. of Cambridge and a D. C. L. of Oxford. He was greeted with enthusiasm wherever he went, from Windsor Castle downwards. It is probable, however, that the most congenial reception he met with was in the Isle of Wight at the hands of Alfred Tennyson.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Justice has been appointed Commandant, 6th Infantry H. C., *vice* Colonel Dun, who succeeds to colonel's allowances.

Captain Kirkwood, Wing Commander, has been appointed 2nd in Command, *vice* Justice; and Lieutenant Lushington becomes Wing Officer and Adjutant, *vice* Kirkwood.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been gazetted:—Captain John Albert Little to be Major. Lieutenant-Colonels Robert Macdonald Chambers, Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, Robert Augustus Carew Hunt, and Charles Sheppy Sturt as Brevet-Colonels.

THE AMRITSAR-PATHANKOTE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 26.

The first sod of the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway was cut yesterday by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. A special train of 22 carriages left here at noon with Sir Robert and Lady Egerton, and about 300 persons who had been invited. Arriving two miles beyond Amritsar station, where a temporary platform and shed had been erected, the whole party walked to large shamianas to which General Pollard of the Public Works Department, had invited them. The Lieutenant-Governor performed the ceremony of cutting the first sod. Before doing so Sir Robert said the construction of this line was an important starting point for railways in the Punjab. Previously the lines had been constructed by the Government of India or by companies under Imperial guarantee, but the present line had been undertaken by a provincial Government, and on its success would depend whether the plan should continue or not. Every effort had been made to estimate the prospects of the undertaking, and with encouraging results. The line will be 66½ miles long, and will cost 45½ lakhs, and a dividend of five per cent. is expected. The working of the line will be in the hands of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, on the terms of placing the new line on an equality with the old. The first sod was then cut with a silver spade. The party partook of luncheon provided by the contractors, and, after a few complimentary speeches, returned to Lahore at eight in the evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BASUTOS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram in this morning's issue stating that the Basutos are submitting, and are now paying taxes.

COLONEL BURNABY'S BALLOON VOYAGE.

The balloon Eclipse, with Colonel Burnaby, has landed at Caen.

OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX AT HAITI.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Advices from Haiti state that small-pox is raging there, and that 4,400 deaths have occurred at Port-au-Prince, the capital of the island. Business is completely paralysed owing to the epidemic.

FRACAS BETWEEN REGIMENTS IN IRELAND.

Fighting has taken place at Galway between the 84th and 88th Regiments, in consequence of ill-feeling. Several men were wounded in the encounter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Henry W. Longfellow.

[A special memoir will be found in another portion of the paper.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 25.

The Inch Line steamer Inchulva left here for Bombay this evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Total week's sales of Cotton	72,000	bales
,, ,, ,, Surats	9,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	102,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	39,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	776,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	108,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	61,000	,,

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but firm.

4 per cent. Rupee paper	84¾
4½ per cent. Do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	117
Bar Silver	52

Arrivals—Bretton Hall, Laleham, Alvah, and Prince Frederick Carl.

Departure—Enchantress.

MRS. GRANT DUFF, the wife of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, had a daughter born at Ootacamund on the 16th inst.

Two sons of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, it is stated, are to proceed next month to England for their education, in the care of an Executive Engineer of the Nizam's P. W. D.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON is expected to arrive at Kurrachee, by the B. I. steamer Goa, to-day.

THE students of the Grant Medical College are raising subscriptions among themselves with a view to mark, in the shape of a fitting memorial, their sense of the high esteem in which they hold their principal, Dr. Cook, who shortly proceeds on furlough to Europe.

IN the case of Oosman Vyedina against Captain J. A. Cave, Mr. Prescott, solicitor, appeared on Friday evening at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley, on behalf of the Captain, and obtained a judge's summons, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the defendant should not be examined *de bene esse* before the Prothonotary or any of his assistants, and why the plaintiff should not pay the costs of the summons. On Saturday last the summons came on for argument before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, when Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, objected to his client, the plaintiff, being made to pay the costs of the summons. His Lordship directed that Captain Cave's examination should be taken *de bene esse*, and that the costs of the summons should be costs in the cause.

THE six head-quarters companies of the Bombay Rifle Corps passed a creditable inspection on Saturday, when there where 315 of all ranks present, as compared to 298 at the inspection parade on the 26th March last year. Considering the numbers on the roll, there should have been a better muster; but one or two companies are not in good working order at present, in consequence of a want of officers. For instance, C and F Companies have at present, and have had for some time past, only one lieutenant each. Lieutenant Freeborn, at present senior subaltern of D Company, has consented, we hear, to accept the captaincy of F. Company; and we trust His Excellency the Honorary Colonel's prophecy of renewed prosperity following on the appointment of an energetic officer to the command will be speedily realised. Captain Tennent is to be congratulated upon the efficiency of D Company. He had 115 of all ranks on parade on Saturday, as compared to 104 at the last annual inspection; and his men, from the way they drilled, had evidently been regular attendants at the ordinary parades held during the season. A and B Companies, joined together to form one company, also drilled extremely well. General Carnegy, the inspecting officer, said he was much pleased with the appearance and work of the regiment on parade, and should be happy to report favourably on it.

ACCORDING to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, volunteer officers in England "are often granted distinctions, such as C. B.s, after twenty-one years' service." As a matter of fact there never was the slightest honorific recognition of volunteer services until last year, when Mr. Childers, in deference to public opinion, and in spite of the prejudices of the Horse Guards, decorated Lord Elcho, Lord Bury, Sir Thomas Brassey, and one or two other volunteer officers. Moreover, as the volunteer force of Great Britain is only in its twenty-third year, there has been little opportunity for "often" granting distinctions "after twenty-one years' service."

WE regret to hear that the condition of Major Dixon, R.A., who was shot by a sentry at Peshawar, is far from satisfactory. On his arrival at Umballa from Peshawar it was considered by the doctors advisable to stay his further journey to Bombay, and he has been sent to Kasauli for the hot weather.

THE Native Chiefs of the Punjab are gathering at Lahore to bid farewell in person to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Sir R. Egerton. The Maharajah of Patiala and the Raja of Nabha both arrived there on the 22nd inst.

THE *Englishman* says it is reported that two of the Nepalese Princes are, at the request of the Nepal Durbar, to be interned at the fort at Chunar, and are expected to arrive there shortly.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* announces that "the late unseemly behaviour of a Civilian to a military officer at the Lahore railway station has been atoned for by the former tendering an apology."

AN accident occurred on the East Indian Railway near Ghazeabad on the morning of the 21st inst. An axle broke belonging to a van attached to the mixed train. Several vehicles were derailed, and the main line was blocked for upwards of four hours. The guard was injured, and four vehicles were badly damaged; but no pasengers were hurt.

MR. T. W. SMYTH, who has been engaged for some weeks past on special duty in connection with the amelioration of the present condition of the Punjab Commission, is about to proceed to Simla, to discuss the subject with the Government of India.

THE Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States, for the year 1880-81, ascribes the revolt amongst the Meywar Bheels which occurred subsequently to "their dislike to the census, the dearness of salt, and other causes connected with the way in which they are treated by the Durbar officials." The actual outbreak will be dealt with in its proper place in the report for 1881-82, but Col. Walter takes occasion now to remark that "at the close of the year at present under report an uneasy feeling existed among the Bheels in Meywar which was due to these causes, and which afterwards turned to open revolt." The census operations are reported to have been carried out successfully, "owing to the care that was taken to avoid such inquiries as would tend to inflame the Bheel mind. But notwithstanding the precautions that were taken, it is to the census that must be assigned much of the origin of the unfortunate disturbances which subsequently occurred."

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended on the 22nd March states:—No rain has fallen during the week, and the weather was seasonable, but in some districts the hot winds have set in. Harvesting is in progress in most districts. Prices are steady in Benares, Cawnpore, Sitapur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Aligarh, Meerut, and Saharanpur, and have risen slightly in Gorakhpur, but have fallen in Allahabad, Farukhabad, Moradabad, and Agra. A few cases of sporadic cholera occurred in Gorakhpur, and cholera is slightly on the increase in Allahabad, and small-pox in Kumaun and Agra; but the general health continues good. Cattle-disease continues in, Kumaun and Jhansi, and some deaths occurred amongst cattle from cow-pox in Benares.

ACCORDING to a Madras paper, General Daud Shah, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, has been permitted to pay his respects to His Excellency the Governor, but in a manner distinctly private and informal. This concession, it is stated, "has been granted to the fallen General in deference to the wish expressed by him to be allowed to be on cordial terms with the Chief of the Presidency in which he has elected to take up his abode permanently. Daud Shah is an ardent admirer of Sir Frederick Roberts as a military commander, and has also, we believe, a very high personal regard for His Excellency, whose appointment to the command of this Presidency is said to have very strongly influenced him in his choice of Madras as his future home."

COLONEL J. FRYER, C.B., who has just been called upon to hand over command of the Carabineers, on completion of his five years' command, to Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie, who entered the service six years before him, retires on half-pay with a few days over 22 years' service, having obtained his Lieutenant-Coloneley, and so command, with 17 years' service. Colonel Fryer commanded the regiment during the war in Afghanistan from October, 1879, to September, 1880. This retirement will not give any further promotion in the regiment, as Colonel Goldie was seconded, and so will be brought in to serve from the supernumerary list.

THE writer of the *Pioneer's* London Political Letter remarks that "the indignation which prevails respecting Mr. Ilbert's appointment has not yet calmed down. Those persons who profess to know that written testimony exists of the intended selection of Mr. Raymond West maintain that another honour is in store for that gentleman."

El Jawaib of Constantinople states that the Sultan has given orders for casting 200 cannons of the largest size, with a view to increasing the artillery department. The same Turkish paper says that quite recently a German Prince who was travelling through Turkey received marked honours by command of the Sultan. A military review was held, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a grand entertainment in his honour.

SOME Indian tradesmen will be able to appreciate the wit of the following cutting from *Truth*:—Either promotion is very rapid in the British Army, or the credit taken by the British officer is very long. Talking to my tailor last week, I remarked upon the excellent manner in which a gentleman who was in the room was dressed. "Yes," replied the manipulator of clothing, "he has been a customer of mine for years. He is now a major-general, and he has never paid me his account since he was a lieutenant."

A TIENTSIN correspondent of the *North China Daily News* says it is certain that very large quantities of opium will be produced in China in the year 1882, larger by far than ever before. In every province of the Empire that has suitable ground, poppy fields have been planted with the herb that yields nepenthe, and the 1882 crop grown in China will almost suffice for the wants of the Empire.

THE Melbourne *Argus* states that the serious consequences of the long-continued drought are now being experienced all over the colony of Victoria, but more particularly on the northen and north-western plains, which are principally occupied by struggling agriculturists who have acquired their holdings under the system of free selection. The steams which traverse these tracts have long since ceased to flow, and the local stores of water have decreased to such a degree as to become almost worthless. In their extremity, the settlers have been agitating for assistance from the state, and, as far as possible, the Government are meeting their immediate want, carrying small supplies of water in tanks to the distressed districts, by rail.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteers' six head-quarters companies by the Brigadier-General commanding the district took place on Saturday afternoon. The men turned out well, there being 315 of all ranks on parade. D Company was again far ahead of any of the other companies, having its captain, two lieutenants, eight sergeants, and 114 rank and file present. The next best in point of attendance was E Company, with 51 of all ranks, the next B Co. (36), the next A Co. (26), and the next C Co. (24.) F Company had only 12 on parade, including an officer and 4 sergeants; but that is a better turn-out than it has made for a long time. A battalion of four companies was formed and drawn up in review order on the parade-ground in front of the Gymkhana to receive the Inspecting General. General Carnegy rode on the ground, accompanied by Captain Dundas, Brigade-Major about half-past five, and was received with a general salute. After the General had inspected the ranks in open order, the command "close order" was given, followed by "break into column to the right;" and the battalion marched past, first in column, next in quarter column, and finally at the double. The companies were then taken in hand by the officers commanding—No. 1 Company by Captain Brown, No. 2 Company by Captain Tennent; No. 3 Company by Lieut. Freeborn; and No 4 Company by Captain Wyer—and were given a spell of company drill. On the battalion being reformed in column, the companies were wheeled into line, and the parade closed with an advance in review order. General Carnegy, at the close, addressing Major-General Hewett (the Commandant), said he had been very much pleased by the excellent turn-out, and by the way the companies had worked. He had not desired to see any battalion movements executed on this occasion, as he had an opportunity of seeing the corps manœuvre on the previous Saturday, upon the occasion of the inspection by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. He had also seen the manual and firing and the bayonet exercise, and volley firing, gone through, and so did not need to trouble the Corps with those things again. He thought the marching had been even better than it was on the day when H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was present. He had been very much pleased by the way in which the officers handled their companies, and by the readiness with which their commands were obeyed; and he should be happy to report favourably on the efficiency of the Corps. Before dismissing the parade, General Carnegy thanked the officers and men for their work during the season, and specially thanked the Adjutant (Captain Proudfoot), who he said had proved a worthy successor to Captain Stokes.

The following was the field state:—

	Capts.	Lts.	Sgts.	Bgls.	R. & F.	Total.
Field Officers ...						3
A	0	2	3	0	21	26
B	1	1	4	0	30	36
C	0	1	3	1	19	24
D	1	2	8	7	107	125
E	1	1	3	1	45	51
F	0	1	4	0	7	12
Army Staff	2	0	3	0	2	7
Band	0	0	1	0	26	27
Recruits not in rank	0	0	0	0	4	4
	4	8	29	9	267	315

The officers of the Corps present, besides the Commandant (Major-General Hewett) and the Adjutant (Captain Proudfoot), were:—Majors Bayley and Hore; Captains Tennent, Wyer, and Brown; Lieutenants Freeborn, Ross, Stewart, Whitehead, Anderson, Nicholson, Roughton, and Smeaton.

DEPARTURE OF THE 7TH REGIMENT N. I.

THE men of the 7th Regiment N. I. left their lines on the Esplanade, behind the Arthur Crawford Markets, at daybreak yesterday; and with bands playing and colours flying, and followed at some distance in rear by the members of their families, they marched to the Sassoon Dock. A large number of comrades also accompanied them from the lines to the dock, and there was a good deal of cheering on the road. The strength of the regiment is 8 European officers, 15 native officers, 558 men, and 174 followers. Soon after 6 o'clock the men bade good-bye to their wives and children and other relations, and while many of the latter were weeping and moaning at separation from their protectors, embarked on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chanda, which had been hired by Government to convey them to Kurrachee. On reaching the steamer, the men gave three parting cheers to those they were leaving behind them. The names of the officers who accompany the regiment are:—Lieut.-Col. C. S. Sturt, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Vibart, Major J. A. Ronaldson, Major W. C. Morris, Lieut. C. F. S. Alban, Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin, Lieut. W. T. Davies, and Surgeon A. F. Ferguson.

The 7th Regiment has been relieved at Bombay by a wing of the 10th Regiment N. I. which arrived from Surat by rail.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE rowing matches were the only events decided on Saturday. The first match on the programme was a handicap for all club yachts which had entered during the meeting. Eight yachts started, the Pauline, Ianthe, Rustom, Albatross, Lalla Rookh, Cinderella, Sylph, and Sea Queen. The race was not, however, decided as the mark boat round which it was intended that the yachts should sail was not to be found. The race is therefore arranged to come off at 2-30 to-day.

2ND RACE.

Rowing Match for five or six-oared gigs. 1st prize, Rs. 40. 2nd prize Rs. 20; four boats to start, or no second prize. Course from station at flag ship to a flag boat moored about half mile off in the direction of Cross island, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back, passing between the rendezvous flag boat and the winning post on shore.

Amberwitch, Capt. Powell	1
Woodlark, Captain Nesham	2
May Frere, Capt. D. Paget Jones	3
Kate, H. S. Black	0
Citadel, Captain W. Magee	0

The Amberwitch won easily; the other two boats were within a length of each other.

3RD RACE.

Rowing match for four-oared gigs. First prize Rs. 40, second Rs. 20; four boats to start, or no second prize.

Woodlark Captain Nesham	1
Austria, Mr. Janni	2
Sea Queen, Captain H. Morland	0

This was not a very good race. The Austrians made a good pull of it, but the man-o-war's men had it all their own way.

4TH RACE.

Rowing match for club yachts boats. Start at 5-30 p. m. Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 20, 2nd prize Rs. 10.

Ianthe, L. Rivett-Carnac	1
Sea Queen, Captain H. Morland	2
Lalla Rookh, F. D. Parker	0

This race was rowed by natives and was pretty closely contested.

At half-past 5 there was a punt and gig hunt and the gig won. Ten started in the rowing match for tonies, and No. 2067 won. In the duck hunt there were 12 men and three ducks, red, white, and blue. The competitors were men from H. M. S. Woodlark. The blue duck was caught by Taylor, the red by W. Hill, and the white by J. Manilly. This event was very amusing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The arrangements connected with the first and second day's Regatta appear to have been very unsatisfactory. On the first day there was no responsible person to point out the stations from which the yachts and boats were to start, and the starting did not take place till half an hour after the appointed time. On the second day there was a very serious disappointment in regard to the "mark boat" stationed near Gull Island, which, though visible on the first day, was *non est* on the second. The starter intimated to the owners of all the yachts that the "mark boat" was in its appointed place, and the haziness of the weather preventing this being verified, the start was effected, only to end in the discovery that no "mark boat" appeared, and the race was therefore useless. The responsibility for all this rests with the Sailing Committee, more especially with that member of it whose services were available for attending to the several arrangements connected with the Regatta, and who was in duty bound, during the absence of the other members, to have superintended each and every measure connected with the racing, and to have thus prevented the annoyance experienced by those interested in the Regatta. On the several occasions in which I have been present at the Bombay Regattas in years past. I have never witnessed so much irregularity and imperfection in carrying out the arrangements, and I trust this bare allusion to the defects of the arrangements of the present maiden Regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be sufficient to secure the attention, and to awaken the slumbering energies, of the Yacht Committee to a due performance of the responsibilities of their position.

A SHIPMASTER.

SCHEME FOR THE EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

THE following has been issued by the Financial Department, under date 25th March:—

RESOLUTION.—The question of the further extension of the system of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency is one of considerable difficulty. District and Taluka Local Fund Committees and Municipalities in this Presidency have already large funds at their disposal over the expenditure of which they possess discretionary power, and it is doubtful whether those bodies as at present constituted can advantageously be charged with the administration of other heads of expenditure.

2. An examination *seriatim* of the various heads of Provincial expenditure and revenue shows how difficult it would be to entrust to local bodies the administration of the majority of the funds of which the management is now controlled by Government and its officers. Of the various items comprised under the general heading "Minor Departments" the Accountant-General can only suggest that the grants under two heads should be administered by local bodies. Of these one is Provincial Museums for which the grant is but Rs. 3,300. This is now under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, and it seems questionable whether it is expedient to create a special committee to superintend the outlay of this petty grant. The other item is "Bull and Stallion Charges." Government however is of opinion that for the present at least it is desirable that the funds provided from Provincial revenues for this purpose should continue to be managed by the new Department specially established to superintend horse-breeding operations, rather than that they should be divided between that department and a number of Local Fund Committees. Uniformity of system and control vested in a single authority are essential to the success of the undertaking, and this it would be difficult to attain if the administration of the grant was placed in the hands of local committees, possibly holding widely varying views on the subject of the utility of expenditure for such purposes.

3. Under the head 'Education' the expenditure from Provincial Funds is very large, and in respect of it an extension of the principle of local self-government in certain places and with certain modifications of the existing constitution of local committees may probably be found to be both politic and advantageous in its results. Local Fund Committees already enjoy large powers in administering the portion of the proceeds of the local cess which is devoted to educational purposes, but it is for consideration in the Educational Department whether the creation of special school boards and committees to regulate the management financial and otherwise of schools which are now not under the control of Local Fund Committees might not prove of benefit in meeting local wants and encouraging local efforts in respect of education. The Commissioner, Northern Division, and others of the officers consulted are of opinion that too large a share of the Government educational grant is expended on higher education, that "the recipients of higher education might be made to contribute more towards the expenditure," and that a larger proportion of the sum given from Provincial revenues for educational purposes should be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of village schools. Mr. Sheppard also advocates increased grants for agricultural and technical classes, and considers that if more village schools as compared with higher class schools were maintained, and if the special classes he recommends were more liberally supported "efficient local committees may perhaps be found to control the management." These points and suggestions can most appropriately be considered by Government in the Educational Department. Government in the Financial Department will be happy to sanction any proposals tending to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India and to promote a healthy interest in local education on the part of local bodies, and would only request that it should be borne in mind that Provincial Funds are not yet in a position to admit of larger aggregate grants for educational objects than those which they at present provide.

4. Under the head "Medical" the only portion of the grant now contributed and administered by Government which can in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council be with advantage entrusted to the control of local bodies is that assigned for the maintenance of dispensaries. On this subject separate orders will hereafter be issued. The grants for Civil Hospitals should, Government considers, remain as now under the management of the Medical Department. As regards Vaccination and Sanitation the expediency of any change in the existing system appears also questionable. The Provincial grant for Vaccination and Sanitation is chiefly devoted to inspection. It amounts in the current year to Rs. 1,48,000, and of this sum Rs. 1,39,800 represent the salaries of the Commissioner, his Deputies, the Superintendents of Vaccination, the Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents and their office establishments whilst the balance in the amount of their travelling expenses and other contingent charges. It is clearly not desirable that Government should resign the duty of supervising and enforcing the measures adopted for the preservation of health, and His Excellency in Council considers that the Sanitary Commissioner is justified in deprecating such a change. With his report on this subject the Sanitary Commissioner as submitted considerable lengthy proposals for an increase of the number and the pay of the subordinates of the Department, involving an additional annual cost to Provincial revenues of Rs. 46,000. The objects which Mr. Lumsdaine desires to attain are doubtless desirable, but His Excellency in Council regrets that it is not possible at present to sanction a scheme necessitating so considerable an increase of expenditure. Such an increase moreover would be a step rather of a retrograde character, inasmuch as while Government should retain the task of inspection the practical work should to a great extent be carried on by local governing bodies.

5. Government in the Financial Department concurs with the Secretary in the Public Works Department in the opinion that for the reasons stated in the memorandum in the latter Department No. A—13, dated January 5th 1882, it is not desirable and would not be an economical policy to entrust to local bodies a larger discretion in the outlay of Provincial funds of Public Works than that which they at present possess.

6. Under the head "Miscellaneous" the Accountant-General suggests that the control and expenditure of the following grants might be made over to local bodies:—

(1).—Petty Provincial Establishments,
(2).—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges,
(3).—Donations for charitable purposes,
(4).—Cost of books and publications,
(5).—Rewards for destruction of wild animals.

Government is unable to concur in this proposal. As regards No. 1 the grant is Rs. 20,000. Of this sum Rs. 1,200 represent the pay of the Superintendent of Panchgani, a gazetted officer appointed by Government, and Rs. 18,400 or 23-25 of the total amount represent the cost of the establishments of Travellers' Bungalows in Native States. The Accountant General has not explained to what local bodies he would recommend that the control of this particular grant should be assigned, and the proposal appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council hardly feasible. As regards No. 2 for which the grant is Rs. 24,000 it may be observed that the charges have to be borne by Government for Government objects and small items for which no specific provision has been made in the Budget. With reference to No. 3, to meet which a sum of Rs. 21,000 is inserted in the Budget, it would seem injudicious to confer on local committees authority to spend Provincial funds on any object they may deem deserving of compassion. Government is alone able to consider the relative urgency, and to weigh the comparative claims, of applications from all parts of the Presidency, and to decide in what cases pecuniary aid is most needed and would be most serviceable. As regards No. 4, for which a grant of Rs. 6,000 is provided, it would be inconsistent with sound policy to provide local committees with public money for such a purpose, unless by way of contribution or supplement to a fund locally raised. Until therefore such funds and agencies are established it would seem preferable to adhere to the system now in force under which Government determines what books and publications should be bought, is able by purchasing them in considerable numbers to obtain them at reduced rates, and arranges for the distribution of the copies procured. With respect to No. 5, for which the grant amounts to Rs. 10,000, the reward given for the destruction of the various descriptions of noxious beasts and reptiles is fixed by Government and is paid by Government officers. No advantage is in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council to be derived from entrusting local committees with the management of this grant.

7. It may be the case that under the present constitution of local committees, whether Municipal or Local Funds, as much local control over Provincial contributions to local expenditure exists as is practicable or consistent with economy in the administration of public funds, but His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has now arrived when it may properly be considered whether some change in the constitution of those committees may not with advantage be introduced, and whether extended powers in respect of the expenditure of public money derived from local taxation and provincial subsidies may not with benefit to all concerned be conferred upon local governing bodies formed under a new system. It appears to Government that the present is a fitting opportunity to decide whether in the case of the largest and most important Municipalities an extension of the principle of representative self-government cannot advantageously effected, and whether when the representative element has thus been introduced augmented powers of local expenditure aided from Provincial funds may not be granted to the municipal governing bodies to the benefit alike of Government and of the people.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes at present only to avail himself of the powers conferred on Government under the Bombay District Municipal Act. Special difficulties exist in the way of the election by the inhabitants of country districts of members of the Local Fund Committees for such districts. The Bombay District Municipal Act however contains a provision authorising the election of non-official Commissioners of City Municipalities. In their case no practical difficulties are to be found. The question is one merely of expediency, and His Excellency the Governor in Council perceives no reason why the intelligent population of the chief towns in the Presidency should not be allowed to have a direct voice in their local self-government. The measure must necessarily be to some extent of the nature of an experiment, but it has been tried with success in the City of Bombay, and Government would express its decided opinion that the character and capacity of the elected members of the Bombay Corporation, and the tone of their discussions contrast favourably with those of elected municipal bodies in the United Kingdom. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that it will be found that the inhabitants of the large towns in the Mofussil will display the same amount of public spirit and intelligence as has been shown by the citizens of Bombay. He further hopes that the success of the experiment may ere long justify the passing of a legislative enactment to amend the existing law by introducing also into Town Municipalities the election of a portion of the Municipal Commissioners.

9. Under Clause 2 of Section 7 of Bombay Act VI. of 1873 the Governor in Council may, if he think fit, direct that in any City Municipality the whole or any portion of the non-official Commissioners (whose number shall always be not less than double that of the ex-official Commissioner) shall be appointed by election and may fix the time and manner of the election and the qualification of the electors. City Municipalities have been established at Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur and Sukkur. In these ten cities the principle of representative municipal government may in the opinion of Government be with advantage introduced. His Excellency the Governor in Council would propose that in each of these City Municipalities one-half of the total number of Commissioners should be elected, each town being divided into wards each of which should return one member. The qualification for a vote for the election of the representative Commissioners should be the payment of any direct tax, whether Government, Local Fund or Municipal. All persons accordingly resident within the municipal limits and paying Government land assessment, license tax, local fund cess or any direct municipal tax would be entitled to a vote.

10. His Excellency the Governor in Council is not in possession of any data to enable him to form an opinion as to the number of persons who under this scheme would be qualified as voters. In some Municipalities, notably in Hyderabad, Shikarpur, and Sukkur, where there is apparently little, if any, direct municipal taxation, the number of persons entitled to vote under the pecuniary qualification would presumably be but small. It is not, however, essential that the franchise should be strictly limited to those persons who pay direct rates or taxes, Government or municipal. The desire of Government is that as far as possible all persons of respectability, character and means should possess a voice in the election of representative Commissioners. The franchise might therefore be not only pecuniary but also educational and professional, and the privilege of a vote might be granted as well to graduates of any university or medical college and to vakils and pleaders, as to persons contributing directly to Government or municipal revenues.

11. The Commissioners, N. D., C. D. and in Sind should be requested to report at their early convenience the approximate number of persons who would be entitled to a vote in each of the City Municipalities situated within their respective Divisions, if the franchise is made pecuniary only, and if it is educational and professional as well as pecuniary. They should also be asked to state the total number at present of Commissioners, ex-officio and non-official, in each City Municipality, and when the period in each instance for which the non-official Commissioners now serving have been appointed will expire. His Excellency the Governor in Council will be obliged if the Commissioners when submitting the reports now called for will favour Government with any further suggestions or remarks they may desire to offer.

12. On the receipt and consideration of the reports from the Commissioners detailed orders and instructions in view to the carrying into execution of the scheme now set forth will be issued, and the requisite rules will have to be prepared under Clause 2 of Section 7 of Bombay Act VI. of 1873.

13. The creation of representative bodies on the principle now proposed will enable Government to obtain more accurate knowledge than it at present possesses of the wishes of the people, especially in regard to education, medical expenditure and local taxation and will tend to facilitate the final consideration of the question as to the increased powers in respect in control over the outlay of public money which may most beneficially be conferred upon local bodies.

14. This Resolution should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and a copy of it placed on the Editor's Table. It should also be communicated to the Government of India.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

HERR BANDMANN.

HERR BANDMANN's company play Hamlet at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. Of Herr Bandmann himself and his reading of the part of Hamlet, as of other chief parts in Shakespeare's plays, it is unnecessary to say anything in the nature of praise; and we have it on the unanimous testimony of the Calcutta press, where they have been playing for two or three months past, that he is well supported by Miss Beaudet, Miss Fergusson, Mr. Ogden, and the other members of the company. An opportunity has never before been offered in Bombay of seeing Shakespeare's grand plays performed as Herr Bandmann's company perform them; and no doubt their visit will be well repaid by the support they receive. A different play will be presented every night this week:—To-night (Monday), Hamlet; Tuesday, Narcisse; Wednesday, Romeo and Juliet; Thursday, East Lynne: Friday, Merchant of Venice; and Saturday, Othello.

We take the following sketch of Herr Bandmann's career from "Men of the Time:"—

"Bandmann, Daniel Edward, a popular actor, born at Cassel, Germany, Nov. 1, 1839. The instinct for acting was apparent in him at a very early age, for in his childhood he used to invite his playfellows to the cellar, to play scenes out of the Bible such as "Adam and Eve," when he spoke both the parts, and filled up the dialogue with flashes of lightning through a tin pipe, when God called upon Cain for his brother Abel. At the age of eighteen he made his first appearance on the stage at the Court Theatre of Neu-Strelitz, where he at once became a great favourite with the Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg, who took a personal interest in his career, and aided him in his profession. His next engagement was at Prague, whence he proceeded to Gratz, Weimar, Pesth, and Vienna. In all these towns he acquired great popularity as an actor of Shakspearean character. Failing health, consequent on severe study, necessitated a voyage to New York, where, after a short rest, he was requested by his fellow-countrymen to play for a few nights at the Stadt-Theater, where his acting speedily attracted the notice of journalists and critics, who pronounced the enthusiastic German to be one of the greatest actors of the period. It was in New York that Mr. Bandmann first began the study of the English language, and it is remarked that in six weeks' time he was able to act Shylock at Niblo's Garden, speaking the language of its author—his teacher being an accomplished English lady. His success was highly encouraging. The German play of "Narcisse" was afterwards translated for him, and with a *répertoire* embracing Hamlet, Shylock, Macbeth, Richard the Third, Othello, Iago, Benedick, and Richelieu he made a tour of five years through the United States, his success being really wonderful. He played the part of Hamlet in Philadelphia, by invitation of the Shakspere Society, upon the occasion of the tercentenary of the Swan of Avon's birth-day; and so highly was his style of acting appreciated that a crown of laurel in solid silver was presented to him as a memorial of the occurrence. In San Francisco he was presented with a handsome gold medal, upon which were placed his initials in diamonds and other precious stones. His career in America was a very triumphant one, but his great ambition was to play in London. Accordingly in Feb., 1868, he appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, in "Narcisse," his success being so great that the late Lord Lytton, who witnessed the performance, invited him to Knebworth, when his lordship said he was the only actor he had seen, since the days of Macready, who inspired him to work again for the stage. An intimacy sprung up between them, and Lord Lytton re-wrote for Mr. Bandmann his drama of "The Sea Captain," which was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, under the title of "The Rightful Heir," and had a run of three months. Mr. Bandmann next made a tour through the English provinces; and in 1869 he went to Australia, where he stayed for twelve months. He returned to England by way of Honolulu, where he played before the late king Kamehameha, who invited him to his palace. In Jan., 1877, he played once more in Berlin, in his native tongue, Hamlet, Othello, and Shylock, creating a most decided enthusiasm, which was flatteringly acknowledged by the entire press. Since his return he has made three tours through the United Kingdom."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Regatta Rowing Match, 2-30 p.m.
Meeting at Mazagon Castle, 5 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time).

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Ashford (s), from Alexandria; Sirocco (s) Port Said; Cathay (s), Shanghai. Yesterday:—Orion (s), Trieste; Roumania (s), Liverpool; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th:—Gwalior (s) for China, &c; Thessaly (s), Port Said; Rydal Hall (s) and France (s) Liverpool; Lord Eslington (s), Genoa and Marseilles. Yesterday:—Clan Macleod (s), Liverpool; Chanda (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ashford and Cathay entered, and Thessaly and Rydal Hall left, the dock yesterday.

LOSS OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Adurjee Eduljee, residing in Mody-Khana, Fort, reported to the police on Friday last the loss, between Bazaar-gate-street and Cawasjee Patel-street, Fort, of a currency note for Rs. 1,000.

A NOVEL TAX.—The *Kossid-i-Moombai* says that recently a marriage-tax of 12 kowries, or Rs. 3-4 per head, is being levied in the Native State of Porebunder. Any person wishing to go out of the State to perform a marriage ceremony in a foreign State must pay a tax of 22 kowries.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on Saturday last, on the body of Khimjee Jetha, aged forty-two years. Deceased was a grocer, and committed suicide by drowning himself in a quarry-hole in the compound of Albion-place, Byculla. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The name of the Rev. Mr. Ledgard was inadvertently substituted for that of the Rev. Mr. Reynell in our report of the Hon. L. Ashburner's speech at the Byculla Schools. Mr. Reynell, the late honorary secretary of the schools, was thanked for the very valuable services which he had rendered.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Charles Ainsworth, a vagrant, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of failing to return to the Government Workhouse on the expiration of the leave granted him by the governor of the Workhouse. It appeared that he had often been guilty of this and other offences. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE FIRE AT COLABA.—On Friday afternoon last Messrs. Menesse and Co., auctioneers, sold at the Colaba branch of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, on account of the underwriters, the *débris* of the building burnt down by the late fire, lying on the roadways, containing rubble stones, fire-bricks, and some dressed corner-stones. No parts of machinery or iron found in the *débris* were to be sold. The sale of the materials realised Rs. 230.

A PARSEE WOMAN BAPTISED.—Quite recently a Parsee woman eloped with a Portuguese cook. For some time her parents could not discover her whereabouts. The Chief Magistrate of Police has received a letter from her from Cutch on Friday, in which she states that on the 15th instant she received baptism in the Roman Catholic Church there, and has married the Portuguese and assumed the name of Rosa Magdalena. Alphonso. The woman, whose original Parsee name is Navazbae, refers the magistrate for further particulars to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Seeta, girl, aged seven years, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained on the 21st instant by falling into a pit which was used for burning municipal sweepings, &c., at Nowrojee Hill. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by burns which she received by accidentally falling into a pit of burning municipal sweepings. The jury are of opinion that such fires should be guarded by a wall or fence."

THE SALE OF STATE RAILWAYS.—The *Rast Goftar* says:—We quite agree with the *Bombay Gazette* in the matter of the sale of Government railways. Of course the purchasers, in fixing the price, will keep a broad margin for themselves. Why, then, should India lose that margin? The public have just as good a right over railways as over post-offices and electric telegraphs. If to sell railways be desirable, why not sell the post-offices and the electric telegraph-offices also? Why was the East Indian Railway recently purchased by Government, if they wanted to part with other railways?

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE QUEEN.—Yesterday morning public prayers were offered in the Goanese church at Dabool in thanksgiving for the providential escape of the Queen-Empress of India from assassination. Soon after 11-30 a. m. a public meeting was convened in the compound adjoining the church, at which the Vicar-General of the North presided. He addressed the meeting on the obligations the Goanese community owed to the British Government, under whose benign rule they received many benefits, and the protection which their own country denied them. It was therefore incumbent on them to manifest on that occasion their joy for the preservation of the precious life of the exalted Sovereign. Resolutions were then passed appointing to a committee to draw up a congratulatory address on behalf of the Goanese community, and to transmit the same through the Bombay Government to Her Majesty the Queen.

A BOMBAY PARSEE IN CALCUTTA.—We are delighted to welcome Mr. Behramji M. Malabari, of Bombay, to our province. As poet, journalist, and litterateur Mr. Malabari occupies a distinguished position. As a writer of English, both prose and poetry, he has few rivals. He is the editor and proprietor of that admirable journal, the *Indian Spectator*, so largely and so frequently quoted in these parts. Mr. Malabari is a public man, a most advanced Parsee; and if proof of this were needed, we could not point to better proof than to his noble scheme of vernacular translations of Max Muller's Hibbert Lectures.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE DISMISSED CUSTOMS STAFF.—We think it might be well, and others have expressed the same opinion, for the members of the Preventive and other departments of the Customs who are to be turned adrift through the new arrangements to submit a respectful remonstrance or appeal to Government, asking that their case may be regarded as one of peculiar hardship, and some special measures adopted to diminish the hardship. Some time ago a member of the preventive service was consulting us about a proposal made to him to leave the service and enter a line of business yielding a better income. He finally decided that, although the immediate gain would be manifest, yet the advantage on the whole would be in remaining where he would eventually obtain a pension. We have heard of others who have left good situations to enter the Customs, believing that it would be better for them because of the element of permanency. Let this feature of the case be faithfully stated. Let it be indicated that there is a kind of incongruity in dismissing so many trusted servants in all the Presidencies, at one stroke, by the operation of a Budget which reports at the same time a large surplus of revenue. Government are constantly taking on new hands in the various departments, and all that would be necessary in order that these supernumerary officers of the customs may continue to have employment is that for a time none should be taken on but these. We believe that Government servants are not allowed to unite in memorialising Government, but some one might speak in their behalf to Government, say the Collector or the Commissioner of Customs.—*Bombay Guardian.*

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE.

ON Saturday strange and vague rumours were flying about in connection with certain frauds alleged to have been committed by clerks in the Bombay Custom House in conjunction with some native merchants. The *Kaisar-i-Hind* gives the following:—Our readers are no doubt aware that from the 10th instant the levying of duties in the Customs has been discontinued. The rumour is that some merchants who had received numbers for clearing their goods before the 10th, and who were clearly liable to pay duty, attempted to get out of the liability by bribing some of the clerks and inducing them to alter the dates of the documents. This coming to the knowledge of the Custom House authorities, inquiries were immediately instituted. According to report, there being no evidence to bring suspicion home to any particular person, none of the clerks have been suspended, but pending further inquiries, they have been transferred to the Prince's Dock. As usual, there has been a deal of exaggeration in the various reports, and the names of a number of respectable firms have been freely used.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart, M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keeper's. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE NICOL MILL.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs' claim is for an injunction restraining the defendants, and their servants and agents, from working or using the building at Colaba known as the Nicol Mill in such a manner as to occasion nuisance to the plaintiffs, or any person occupying the plaintiffs' premises known as the Grant Buildings. The plaintiffs also claim Rs. 1,000 as damages for the injury already sustained by them from the wrongful acts of the defendants. The Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

Mr. John Greenwood, in further examination by Mr. Inverarity, said the following eleven gentlemen left the eastern block in 1881 on account of the nuisance caused by the mill:—Mr. Quanborough, Mr. Fowler, Lieutenant Bingham, Mr. Vining, Mr. Canavan, Captain McMillan, Mr. R. Cox, Mr. W. B. Wright, Mrs. Frost, Mr. R. C. Smyth, and Mr. E. O. Rylie. All these were tenants in the eastern block. The first five left the Buildings entirely; and the next four removed into the western block. Mr. Rylie left the buildings altogether in December, 1881. Witness knew of his own knowledge of two or three people who objected to live in the Buildings on account of the nuisance caused by the mill. The names of others had been reported to witness. There are thirty-four tenants in the eastern block, as well as in the western. Some of the tenants occupy two sets of rooms. During 1881 thirteen tenants left divisions 6, 7, and 8 in the eastern block. In this division there are four sets of rooms vacant at present. In the western block there is one set of rooms vacant in division 7. The rents were reduced in 1872, and are the same now as then. The tramway runs by the western end of the western block. The plaintiffs do not carry on any banking business now in Bombay. Witness managed the immoveable properties of the bank. The rent of the eastern block of Grant Buildings, if all the rooms were let, is Rs. 1,380 a month; and the rent of the western block is the same. The ground floors are let as godowns, and some have been converted into offices. Six at the west end of the western block have already been let as offices. They have been let, one for Rs. 45, and the rest for Rs. 30 per month. There are all godowns on the ground floor of the eastern block; but they are all vacant, and have been so for many years. Only two godowns in the western block are occupied. The black cap on the chimney was put some time after the mill was sold to the defendants. Witness had seen immense volumes of smoke issuing from the chimney. He saw them whenever he went to the mills, at any hour of the day. He had seen the smoke beat against the walls of the eastern block when the south-west wind was blowing. He had not seen the smoke affect the western block at all. The cotton dust and fluff are discharged from the little pipe next to the chimney. Witness could see them when he stood in the road. Large quantities came out. Witness had seen them blowing in the direction of the eastern block frequently. He had seen the dust and fluff in the rooms of the eastern block, in small quantities in some rooms, and very thick in others. He had examined the venetians of the rooms in the eastern block, and had seen fluff hanging to the venetians in short black fringes. He had entered vacant rooms in the eastern block after they had been shut up for some days, but with the windows and venetians quite open. On going into the rooms after a fortnight, witness found large quantities of fluff lying about. Witness had not been into the rooms when they were shut up. The cotton dust and fluff were thickest in the back rooms. As to the fifth division of the western block, when the fluff came in there, it was not so much as in the eastern block. When it comes in the fifth division of the western block, it is sufficient to cause annoyance. The fluff is worst in the monsoon. Witness saw fluff coming in three or four days ago from the blow-room pipe. He was then on the top-storey. He had frequently been in the occupied rooms while the mill was working; and he had seen smuts coming in. He did not actually see smoke coming in, but he saw cotton dust and fluff coming in from the direction of the chimney and the blow-room. As to the noise in the eastern block, it could be heard very distinctly. It could be heard even from the road in front of the building. On his entering into the buildings from the front, and whilst going up the staircase, witness could say whether the mill was working or not. There were no partition walls between the back and front rooms. The working hours at the mill are from sunrise to sunset. At present the mill is closed on Sundays.

To the court.—The rooms in the Grant Buildings are let only to Europeans.

To Mr. Inverarity.—It is in No. 3 and 4 divisions of the eastern block that the nuisance caused by the mill is felt the most. Witness noticed ten or twelve days ago that double windows were being put up at the mill towards the side of the Grant Buildings. The windows of the mill were scrupulously kept closed throughout the year, one or two being occasionally open. The noise was heard whether the windows were closed or not. It was noise of a distracting character. If the witness had applied himself to any close study, the noise would distract his attention from it. In division 5 of the western block, on the second storey, the noise is distracting. It can be heard in divisions 6, 7, and 8, but not to such an extent as to annoy. The noise is most heard on the top floor of the eastern block. The roof of the mill is a common tile roof. The top storey of the eastern block is slightly above the roof of the mill. There has been no perceptible decrease in the noise on the top storey or the second storey of the Buildings since the double windows have been put in. Witness had not been inside the mill since the defendant had purchased it. He applied personally to Mr. De Monte, who said he would ask the second defendant and would let him know. (Some correspondence was put in to show that permission to the plaintiffs' witnesses to see the mill at work was refused.) A few days ago the defendants applied for permission to see the Grant Buildings. Every facility was given for an inspection. The defendants, on the other hand, had not given plaintiffs permission to see the mill at work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pigot.—The total receipts for the western block in 1877 were Rs. 11,415. The business of the bank was started for the purpose of making advances on real property in India, and the bank had lost heavily, though not in recent years. It has been doing no business of advancing money for the last six years. For several years back it has been realising its property. There are still some properties in and about Bombay which I have been trying to sell. In 1874 there were not sufficient tenants in both blocks to fill up one, and in order to save taxes and repairs, the eastern block was closed. From the very first I knew that the mill would cause a nuisance. Before the Nicol Mill was built the bank contemplated selling the Grant Buildings. (Is shewn a letter.) In 1875 the intention to sell was deferred, as it was thought likely that damages could be recovered for the nuisance caused by the mill.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, his Lordship remarked to Mr. Pigot (who was putting in several documents) that the court was in a position to give decision on every part of the case except as to the extent of the nuisance, the question of damage, and the question of acquiescence. The court was ready to give decision as to the nuisance, and as to whether an injunction should go.

Mr. Pigot said it would be inexpressible joy to him if he could see his way to assent to an injunction going; but looking to the documents he was putting in, he was sorry to say that he did not see how the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction after the correspondence that had passed between the parties.

His Lordship said he was quite prepared to hear the evidence for the next six years in this case as in any other. But he thought there was a great waste of public time in proceeding in this way.

Mr. Pigot said his own opinion was that the letters had a real bearing upon the question whether the court would grant an injunction.

The judge.—An injunction always depends upon the particular circumstances of each case.

Mr. Pigot said the correspondence bore upon the plaintiffs' right to an injunction. His view was that the bank had years ago given up the idea of retaining the Grant Buildings; but that after Mr. Ahmedbhoy came into possession, they changed their mind and nursed the idea of sueing him for the nuisance, so as to force him, a wealthy man, to purchase their property. The court, Mr. Pigot said, would not allow a company to carry out such an idea, and assert their claim to an injunction under such circumstances.

His Lordship said he did not see any *primâ facie* ground of acquiescence in what appeared before the court. Mr. Latham's opening statements were always very candid and fair, as in this case.

Mr. Pigot.—I don't of course deny that.

His Lordship said that unless there were special circumstances to displace the effect of that statement, he was strongly of opinion, as far as the case had gone, that an injunction should go in this case. His Lordship threw out this hint for counsel to consider, so that the parties might be saved a large amount of costs.

Mr. Pigot said he was very much obliged to his Lordship for the hint. Mr. Ahmedbhoy was perfectly willing to leave it to his Lordship to determine, after an examination of the premises, whether it was a case for compensation.

His Lordship.—Mr. Latham won't agree to that. He will want an injunction as well.

Mr. Latham.—Mr. Ahmedbhoy doubtless wants that heads he should win, and tails we should lose.

Mr. Pigot said Mr. Ahmedbhoy was quite willing to leave it to his Lordship, after looking at the rent rolls, to determine the damages. The learned counsel's own opinion was that the plaintiffs were not entitled to a pie worth of damages. Perhaps his Lordship would visit the premises between this and the next sitting of the court, and see whether it would be fair to award any damages. But Mr. Ahmedbhoy would not submit to an injunction without stating his reasons why an injunction should not go.

His Lordship's hint not being taken advantage of, at least at this stage of the proceedings, the cross-examination of Mr. Greenwood was continued by Mr. Pigot, and a good deal of correspondence was put in.

In further cross-examination, Mr. Greenwood said.—My principal purpose in putting the eastern block, the third and fourth divisions, in order was (as stated in this letter) to strengthen the case against the mill. That was not the object with reference to the first and second divisions. The bank had not throughout been trying to put the screw on the Nicol Mill Company to purchase the Grant Buildings. That is not my view of the correspondence, even although, on the 1st November, 1878, a letter from the head-office contained the following passages:—"Do you think it at all probable that the Nicol Company might or could not be induced by the offer of favourable terms to become the purchasers of Grant Buildings for the purpose of increasing and extending their manufacturing power? Have they sufficient available and eligible ground for the erection of additional buildings of sufficient size? Our suit for the nuisance might become an element of inducement towards such an arrangement as we have pointed to, as all disputed questions and hostile proceedings would thereby be put an end to. This idea will doubtless have occurred to yourself." Up to the time of the experiment on the empty rooms in the eastern block, none of them had been left open for the purpose of catching fluff. There is no difference in the tariff for the letting of the eastern and western blocks; and the buildings are exactly similar.

The court then adjourned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour*, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s.6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 23, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st instant.

DOCK RULES.

Resumed consideration of letter from Messrs. Remington and Company, dated 11th February, inquiring whether it is the practice of the dock officials to take receipts for goods shipped, with any clauses relieving the steamers from liability for condition which the ships' officers may deem proper to write upon them, and instancing a recent shipment of myrabolams per steamer St. Albans as a case in point. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 24th February. Read letter from Messrs. Remington and Co., dated 27th February. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The Dock Superintendent should be instructed not to accept receipts with vague clauses, and as far as possible to inform shippers of defects before shipment of their goods.

B. I. S. N. CO.'S MOORINGS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 8th March, forwarding letter from the Agents B. I. S. N. Co., intimating that they have purchased the Rubattino Company's mooring, and asking to be allowed to continue to use it, in addition to the 5 moorings which they already occupy. The B. I. S. N. Company also ask to be allowed to remove one of their in-shore moorings to a position to be fixed by the Port Officer opposite the company's dock at Mazagon. Read report by Port Officer on these applications. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. They recommend that the request made by the Agents B. I. S. N. Company be complied with, on the conditions named by the Port Officer, which are "that the moorings be removed at any time on receiving from the Trustees a month's notice; that if the moorings be unoccupied at any time for two weeks, then the Port Officer may be at liberty to use them for any other vessel arriving in the harbour; and that it shall be incumbent on the company to have the moorings examined and inspected half-yearly, and any defects repaired under the supervision of the Port Department." Resolution.—The concession asked for by the B. I. S. N. Company may be granted on the conditions suggested by the Port Officer, with this addition, viz., that no compensation will be allowed to the company on account of any other vessel being placed at their moorings.

PROPOSED BRANCH TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Read memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 13th March, forwarding for the opinion of the Trustees copy of letter, dated 8th March, from the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, inquiring whether telegraph offices at Mazagon and Apollo-bunder, connected with the Central Government Telegraph Office, would be likely to prove convenient to the public and remunerative to Government. Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Trustees think that telegraph offices at Mazagon and Apollo-bunder, connected with the Central Government Telegraph Office, would be likely to prove convenient to the public, but they have no information that would enable them to express an opinion as to whether they would be likely to prove remunerative to Government.

TELEPHONE WIRES.

Read letter from the Manager, Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, applying for permission to erect poles for telephone wires on the Trustees' property at points shown on a plan which accompanied his application. Also asking permission to place four brackets on the Ryan Markets at places indicated on the plan. Read memo. by Acting Resident Engineer, dated 20th March, recommending that it be stipulated that the telephone wires be not less than sixteen feet from the ground at any point, and that where they are supported on brackets affixed to buildings, the brackets should project as little as possible beyond the face of the wall. Resolution.—The poles may be placed as proposed, but the Manager, Telephone Company, should be informed that the one near Fort George will be on ground which may be resumed by Government at any moment, that the land in question is now occupied by the Municipality for storing road metal, and that as little inconvenience as possible must be caused by the erection of a pole in the position referred to. The other poles must be fixed on the footpath in such a way as not to interfere with traffic, and the conditions specified by the Acting Resident Engineer should be observed. The Telephone Company should also be informed that these arrangements will be liable to be cancelled at any time on two month's notice being given, and that the work must be carried out under the supervision of the Trustees' Resident Engineer.

CHANGES OF HARBOUR BUOYS.

Read letter from Port Officer, dated 9th March, proposing certain alterations in harbour buoys, shown on a plan accompanying his letter. so as to assimilate them as far as possible to the description of buoys approved by the Government of India for other Indian ports. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee approving of proposed alterations. Resolution.—The proposed alterations are sanctioned.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

Read letters from the Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, dated 20th and 21st March, intimating that he has decided not to take up the plot applied for by him on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, but that he is willing to take up 80 by 150, equal to 1,333 square yards, at the site originally applied for by him on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, on the terms mentioned in the Secretary's letter of 6th March. He gives as the reason for declining the site on the Imperial Estate that there are houses in the vicinity. Resolution.—The Managing Director of the Company should be informed that although there are at present no houses very near the site he proposes to occupy, the Trustees cannot guarantee that houses will not be built there, and that should he not object to this, the lease will at once be prepared.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 139, dated 15th March, sanctioning the opening of a branch Telegraph Office at Prince's Dock.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 17th March, reporting that a fire broke out at Mazagon Reclamation at 1 a.m. on that day, by which bamboos valued at about Rs. 1,500 were destroyed.

Letter from Port Officer, dated 13th March, reporting that a pattimar ran into the s. s. Kashgar on 11th instant, while the latter was in charge of Mr. 2nd Grade Pilot Watt, but that no blame is attributable to the pilot.

Note.—It is proposed to record the papers.

Pilotage Statement for the week ending 18th March:—

18 vessels piloted into harbour.
16 ,, ,, out of ,,
7 ,, transported.
1 ,, attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 17th March:—

8 square-rigged vessels entered.
9 ,, ,, ,, left.
16 ,, ,, ,, remaining in dock.

BENGAL.

THE WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.—The mean temperature, for the week ending 18th March, as registered in the Alipore and Chowringhee observatories, was 78·4 and 79·6, respectively, the maximum being 96·7, and 98·0. The average temperature of the corresponding period for the past 24 years was 80·3.—*Statesman.*

HOW TO GET RID OF A FLASH NOTE.—Let us suppose three persons, A, B, and C. A holds a flash note for Rs. 1,000. He employs B to sue C for Rs. 1,000 for money lent in a court not one thousand miles from Calcutta. C appears and admits the debt, and the case is decreed against him. A few days later C satisfies the decree by paying into the court the flash note of A for Rs. 1,000. Next day A appears at the Court, armed with a power-of-attorney from the plaintiff B authorizing him to take out execution against C, and draw the money. On enquiry A (to his great surprise) is informed that the decree has been satisfied and that the money is in Court. Thereupon A applies for and receives Rs. 1,000 of good notes and cash. *Query*: Is this a true story or not? And is it true that the responsible officers of that Court are growing bald with anguish over the flash note?—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PRICE OF RACE HORSES.—A case which had occupied six day in the hearing, was yesterday (March 21) decided by the Hon'ble Justice Wilson, and which should be of considerable interest to the racing community of this city and elsewhere. The plaintiff in the suit was Mr. Hunter, the well known importer of Australian horses, who sought to recover rom Baboo Janokee Nath Mookerjee the sum of Rs. 8,000, as the value of two race horses, named "Little John" and "Perseverance," which were sold to him on the 29th July last, plus Rs. 2,000, if the horses won a race each in the Calcutta Race Meetings. The contention raised by the plaintiff was that "John" suffering from naicular disease at the time of the sale, and went lame soon after he was taken in hand by Straford, the defendant's trainer and jockey, in training for the Mansoon Sky races, which were to take place a fortnight later. Dr. Morgan, the principal witness for the plaintiff (who is away in Australia in the course of his business), explained that for the time of year it was "sheer madness" to attempt the training of a race-horse in Calcutta; that both horses were perfectly sound; and that the subsequent appearance of thrush in "Little John's" feet was the result of careless stable management for which his trainer was responsible. It was argued for the defendant that there was fraud on the part of the plaintiff, inasmuch as "Little John" was suffering from naicula, and had been sold as sound. On this point Dr. Hart's evidence, which was delivered as the counsel for the plaintiff described it "with a jaunty air," was to the effect that his ocular examination of "Little John's" feet convinced him of their affection with navicular disease; and that later on, when the horse died and was carted to Tangra, he had also gone there and cut off the horses' hoofs with a view to diagnosing a case in which he was interested. Dr. Hart stated that in the first instance he was not induced to go to Tangra in connection with "Little John's" but in order to shoot a horse of his own which was suffering from hold age, but which, however, he did not shoot as the only cartridge he took out with him missed fire. In delivering his judgement his lordship scouted the ostensible reason due for Dr. Hart's visit to Tangra, maintaining that there was no doubt in his mind that the witness had gone there with the express purpose of bringing away "Little John's" feet. On the other side there was a mass of opposing evidence to establish the fact that "Little John's" was perfectly sound at the time he became the property of the defendant. This evidence was furnished by witnesses who were as able and disinterested as Dr. Hart, and had conducted their examination on "Little John" more full and satisfactorily than Mr. Hart had done. Starford, zealous for his employer, was carried away to an extent which exaggerated his testimony on behalf of the defendant, but nothing transpired in court to empugn the reputation and integity of this well-known jockey and trainer, except that under compulsion he had so exercised "Little John" as to injure him. In reviewing the evidence his lordship dwelt with special emphasis on the valuable testimony given by Doctors Turnbull and Woolcort. His lordship decreed for the full price claimed for the horses, with costs on scale No. 2, disallowing the Rs. 2,000 claimed for failing to race them, and the interest on the money, as that item, in his opinion, formed no part of the bargain.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

A MADRAS DIVORCE CASE.—On Thursday, at the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Kernan a suit was part heard, in which James Hennessy, Serjeant Instructor in the Madras Volunteer Guards, prays for a dissolution of marriage from his wife now residing in Old Jail Street, Black Town. There are five co-respondents, viz, Serjeant Robert Bruce, Corporal South, and Private Pierce, all of the 2nd Battalion 13th Regiment, Private Nally of the Hampshire Regiment, and Pensioned Apothecary Francis Brown of Royapettah. The petitioner also claims damages of Rs. 1,000 from the last named correspondent. The petitioner and respondent were married in 1872 and have had three children, two surviving. The various acts of adultery are alleged to have been committed in Bangalore and Madras in 1879 and 1882. The respondent, on her part, charges the petitioner with adultery, cruelty, &c. The Court was crowded with professional gentlemen, and others. The case was adjourned till April 25th.

MADRAS DEATH RATE.—From the 11th to the 17th instant, 3 East Indians, 5 Native Christians, 224 Hindoos, and 28 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 260 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 291. The deaths are thus classified—9 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 68 from fever, 23 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, 17 from cholera, and 125 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,572, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 34·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·2 per 1,000 per annum.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters:—
Ex "Hastings"
H C M—90 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 27th March, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

IMPORTANT SALE OF RARE PLANTS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 7 a.m., in the compound behind the New Secretariat, the extensive collection of rare and well grown roses, ferns, dracenas, and crotons of varieties.

People interested in horticulture are recommended not to loose this unusual opportunity of adding such plants to their collections.

Catalogues published and plants on view.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of March, 1882, at 4 p.m., at the premises of Lot No. 1, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the properties hereinafter described in Lot No. 1, and at the instance of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Esq., the second mortgagee thereof, subject to an indenture of first mortgage, bearing date the 19th January, 1879, and on account and risk of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esquire:—

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohla Cross-lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1046, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 112 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the temple of the Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane.

Lot No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the warehouse and building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1035, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 90 7-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and partly by the said temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane, and on the north by a passage.

Lot No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee-street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee-street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane.

Lot No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hussajee-street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee-street, on the west partly by the house of Assabibi, partly by the temple of the Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Fazal Kassum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Lot No. V.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at or on the west side of Oomercari first row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Mooloorkhan and others, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Oomercari first row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Manji Laljee, and on the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghandi.

For further particulars as to what amount is due under the said first mortgage and as to the conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. JANARDHAN and HORMUSJEE, attorneys for the said second mortgagee, or to the undersigned at their office in Meadow-street, No. 4, Fort.—Dated this 9th March, 1882.

N.B.—The mortgagee Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Esq., having under his deed of mortgage a power to sell the abovementioned properties, together or in lots, intending purchasers are hereby informed that on account of the properties being subject to the first mortgage as aforesaid, it should become inconvenient or undesirable to sell the abovenamed properties in lots, the same will be sold together on Wednesday in pursuance of the said power at the premises mentioned in the first lot.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th March, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods and Grain-sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari-bunder. TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods and grain sweepings.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Bee-hive," Nepean Sea-road, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by "Deschamps" and "Jamsetjee Nowrojee," rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built barouche and a handsome English-built single seated brougham, both by "Wyburn," of Long Acre, both in very good order, set of brass mounted double and single harness by "Grant," Bussorah and Khulum fowls, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Warden, Esq. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as fish knives and forks, sardine dish, butter pot, cruet stand, icetongs, pewter mugs, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished furniture by "Deschamps" and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, such as handsome teakwood telescopic dining table in 6 pieces, pier circular, oval, tripod, monkey dressing washing and writing tables, side board, whatnots, drawing and dining room arm chairs, dumb waiters, easy, rocking and prediou chairs, reclining and conversation couches, drawing-room sofas and chairs with spring cretonnes, table and hanging kerosine lamps rich Brussels carpets, handsome teakwood french-polished bedsteads complete, campcots, chests of drawers, almyrah clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, China bathing tubs, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, valuable books, plants, &c., &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Handsome English built light Barouche by "Wyburn," of Long Acre, in very good order.
1 Handsome English built single seated brougham by "Wyburn" of Long Acre in very good order.
Set brass mounted double and single harness by "Grant."
A lot of Bussorah and Khulum fowls, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 8th April next, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, for the benefit of whom it may concern—
ex "Montgomery Station."
A box of native pottery.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April next, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons, in excellent order, a first-rate mahogany slate miniature bagatelle table, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome four-seated open carriage, a chesnut Arab horse, set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of N. Richardson, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 P. M. on the same day.

On or about the last week of April at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich engraved glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table with lamp, cues, balls, &c., by Deschamps and Co., first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built Barouche in good order by "Lewis, of Salisbury," a handsome English-built glass fronted miniature Brougham by "Thoen," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey arab horses, another pair of handsome grey arab horses, sets of plated mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Michael R. Westropp, Kt.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th March, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ Dhoties.
5 cases prints.
8 „ white shirtings.
5 „ „ nainsooks.
5 „ assorted fruits in syrup in bottles.
10 bales T red twist No. 40, 272 ounces gold braid.
48 ditto silver braid.
3 cases Glycerine, honey and brown Windsor soap.
80 boxes table candles.
10 cases white ground Prints.
2 „ swiss prints.
1 bale white mule yarn No. 3, 20s.
3 cases transparent soap.
4 „ 400 lbs. violet color in ½ lb. tins.
By order of Kyabhoy Tyeb Ally and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abdool Hoosein Tyebally—
42 cases, 1,286 reams writing paper.
On account and at the risk of Fidally Mooradally.
FM.-10—1 bale T. red yarn, double No. 18, 300 lbs.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
A. A.—4,036-37—2 cases, each 100 lbs. blue colour.
H. S.—2315—1 case 100 lbs. scarlet colour.
By order of Heptoola Tyebjee and on account and at the risk of Sha Foolchund Cursondass—
40 lbs. green dye.
75 lbs. orange dye.
By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency—
A quantity of Commissariat stores and 3 mules.
On account of the concerned.
100 barrels Portland cement.
By order of Jowareemull Dulsookroy and on account and at the risk of Munsaram Moosadimull of Delhi.
MG C 8 670-71 2 bales 800 pieces grey mulls.
On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Dada.
J 8215—1 case 60 gross snuff boxes, ex s.s. Helen Newton.
98-99—2 cases 220 gross snuff boxes, ex s.s. Hartlepool.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Second-hand English built landau with a bay Australian horse and harness.
By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer.
1 Draught horse.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Walkeshwar-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich star cut and plain glassware, best electroplated ware, and crockery, Mappin's cutlery, handsome iron bedstead, superior engravings, English-made gentleman's and lady's saddles and bridles, &c., the property of Arnold Wright, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich star cut-glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet frame, tea and coffee service, waiters spoons and forks, fruit and fish knives and forks, table and piano candlesticks Mappins cutlery and handsome french-polished furniture such as drawingroom dining pier, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy low and Madras patern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, drawing-room round table and teapoys with marble tops, dumb waiter, whatnot, hatstand, screens, chiffonier, pier glasses in gilt frames, toilet stand, iron fourpost bedsteads, chests of drawers, large size almyra with mirror, wardrobes, clothes presses, dressing and cheval glasses, Brussels and Cambay carpets, pictures, hanging and table lamps table, ornaments, flower vases, real China flower jars, figures, clocks, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, both dispense and cookroom furniture, lady and gentleman's saddles with bridle, &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF NUX VOMICA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers near the Prince's Dock—
About 82 bags Nux Vomica in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
On account and at the risk of Abdoolalle Dawoodkhan—
V ex 1-50—8 cases large patent safety matches.
On account and the risk of Abdoolkarim Mahomedally—
M F & V B ex 601-604—1 case colored surface paper.
On account and at the risk of Abba Hajee Cassum—
AR ex 395-96—1 case Pearls Orientals.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolkadur Abdoolhusan.
NHH 3168—1 case hard carriage varnish.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Surufally.
S—ex 431-440—about 4 cases butter 2 lb. tins.
On account and at the risk of Esmail Hajee Abdoolla—
H S & K ex 1568-71—2 cases flacons and syringes.
On account and at the risk of Jeemabhoy Hiptoolabhoy.
NS ex 7107-36—26 cases } 7137-66—15 „ } Ultramarine blue.
On account and at the risk of Keekabhoy Abdoolhusan—
V B 6939-46—6 Cases foolscap paper.
„ 7650-57—8 „ „
H S 2930-34—5 „ sealing wax.
On account and at the risk of Tyeballi Mahomedally.
V B ex 1-10—8 cases creamlaid foolscap paper.
J H F 534-35—1 „ lead pencils.
H S 3726-30—4 „ Sealing wax.
On account and at the risk of Tyeballi Sooltanally
J B ex 401-50—18 cases Nya safety matches.
V 1-50—2 „ large patent safety matches.
On account and at the risk of Abdulhusan Tyebally.
G M, VB, ex 56-60—1 case broken coloured surface paper.
M F V B 659-60—1 case coloured surface paper.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolhusan Abdoollally.
M F V B, ex 682-83—1 case coloured surface paper.
V B 145-16—300 books real gold leaf.
H S 6714—1 case 4000 books silver leaf.
On account and at the risk of Hiptoolla Kadurbhoy—
M F V B, ex 715-16—1 case coloured surface paper.
H S 3254—1500 books real silver leaf.
On account and at the risk of Moosa Sulliman—
B ex 87-88—1 case shirts and drawers.
On account and at the risk of Essoofalli Abdoolally Moola Esoobbhoy—
1680 3711-14—4 cases amber oval beads.
On account and at the risk of Tribhowundass Tullockchund—
A F S 6894-96—3 cases emerald green colour.
ex 6891-93—2 cases „ „
6913-16—2 cases china green, extra.
On account and at the risk of Remtoola Noordin—
R N V B ex 333-1—1 case mathyl green.
V B 9131-35—1 case fast green.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun-carriage Factory, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises of the factory at Colaba on Wednesday, the 29th instant at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores comprising tools, scrap iron, brass filings, wheels, brass weights, galvanized iron buckets, firewood, Pedowk, and Babool wood, &c.

The attention of carriage builders and furniture manufacturers is drawn to the sale of the Pedowk and Babool-wood as being particularly suited to their work.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwadass Bhagla—

Ex S. S. CHILKA.

100 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes and on account of the concerned—
About 50 tons superior 1st class teak squares.
„ 10 teak scantlings in lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont-road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Maddler of Shoenberg, and a rosewood cottage pianoforte in excellent order, a large size glass aquarium with gold fish, best oilpaintings and oleographs, real bronze figures, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. Matheson, Esq.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a light and neat stylish victoria with a fast trotting silver grey Arab horse and harness, handsome pictures, carpets, rich table ornaments and flower vases, &c., the property of the Rev. .. C. Grieve.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sail.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Road, Mazagon, next to the Sassoon's Silk Mill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built mail phaeton, and a strong built landau, a pair of handsome bay Arab horses, a strong grey pony broken in harness, rich table ornaments, bronze figures, handsome China vases, &c., &c., the property of Mirza Faizoolakhan, Consul-General for Persia in Bombay.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 58, Hornby Row, close to the Grand Central Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, carpets, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., the property of G. Norville, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th March, 1882.

HOTELS.

THE BOMBAY HOTEL,

LATE ROYAL HOTEL,

IS now under the immediate supervision and management of an EUROPEAN Proprietor.
No. 1 BILLIARD TABLE and best Liquors only in stock.
Charges exceedingly moderate.

J. HOROWITZ, Proprietor,
No. 1, Bakehouse-lane,
Next to Rogers & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our sole agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and, for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15 1882.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of T-B. Walers (Mare and Gelding), 6 years old, 15-2 high, well broken, quiet and good movers in harness, Rs. 1,600.
A T-B. Mare, 6 years, 16 hands, thoroughly quiet in saddle and harness, and a good fencer, Rs. 1,200.
A bay Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2 high, handsome charger, carries a lady, and a pretty mover in harness, Rs. 750.
A grey C-B. Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands, well bred and good shape. A capital saddle mare, Rs. 400.
A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-1¼, very showy and fast in saddle and harness, Rs. 650.
A chesnut Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a capital brougham horse, thoroughly broken and quiet, Rs. 400.
Also a number of other Horses on commission sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—GLENLIVET

THERE is only one Glenlivet Whisky, and the Proprietors are intending to prosecute those who infringe their registered name.
The agents for the sale of the genuine article in Bombay are

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart-row.
POONA, 1, East-street.

OWING to the increased sales of our widely renowned watches and further late improvements in their mechanism we are enabled to revise our list of prices and offer to the public a

STERLING SILVER HUNTING WATCH
perfect in finish. Accurate time-keeper.

Rs. 30 ONLY.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.
In perfect plain cases to the most artistic design AT FROM Rs. 60.

GENTS GOLD WATCHES AT FROM RS. 80.

OUR SPECIALITE IN WATCHES.
CRYSTAL CASE. KEYLESS GOLD LEVERS.
With Compensation Balance.
Never requires opening.
Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and reliability.
We especially recommend this watch to all who desire a really good and serviceable article.

Rs. 150, 170, 200, 250, 300.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESTABLISHED 1878.

OUR ANNUAL

GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE

PREVIOUS
TO
STOCK-TAKING
WILL COMMENCE

SATURDAY, THE 1ST APRIL, AND
CONTINUE FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The greatest bargains ever offered in Bombay.

All the new Easter Novelties are included in the Clearance Sale.

Fifteen per cent. discount will be allowed on all purchases of Rs. 5 and upwards.

If you want to save money you must purchase all you require during the Clearance Sale.

Last Great Clearance Sale this Season.

NOTE ADDRESS

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

PAINTED RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

B O M B A Y C A S H B A Z A A R.
B O M B A Y C A S H B A Z A A R.

PAINOS FOR HIRE.

REDUCED RATES IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

S. ROSE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF
"Cantante Resonante," Schiedmeyer, Lipp's and "Mofussil" Square Pianos.
The "Sympathetic" Grand Square Pianoforte, Rs. 850, packing case, Rs. 30,
Sold in India for now nearly 30 years, is confidently recommended.

LA PIANETTA FAVORITA.
Cottage Piano, Compass seven Octaves from A to A. Price, net cash, Rs. 375.
Packing case extra Rs. 25.

IRON-FRAME PIANOS
BY
MESSRS. COLLARD AND COLLARD AND MESSRS. J. BROADWOOD AND SON.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" CONCERT GRAND PIANO,
WITH
METAL FRAME
AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, Rs. 2,500.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEMS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM Rs. 250.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

GLADSTONE BAGS,

MADE of Solid Black or Brown Ox-hide, a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious; fitted with first-rate double action locks and outside straps for wraps.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

PRICE LIST.

Inches......	20	22	24
Rs...	40	45	50

Less 10 per cent. Discount when remittance accompanies order, or if sent per V. P. Post.

THE "INDIAN" RAILWAY PORTMANTEAU,

Made of stout tanned Flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and outside straps for Rug or Coat. A most useful article for Traveller, very light and durable,

PRICE LIST.

Inches......	20	22	24	27
Rs...	27	30	34	38

Less 10 per Cent. Discount to Cash Purchasers.
The above are procurable at the well-known Outfitting Warehouse.

ASQUITH & LORD,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Municipal Commissioner has by public advertisement called for separate Tenders for the following works, viz.:—
1. Queen's-road Intercepting Sewer.
2. Parell Drain.
3. Filter Beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner is further prepared to receive TENDERS (relating to these works) from persons who are willing to undertake all or any two of these works collectively.

Such Tenders should be submitted not later than noon on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1882.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 22nd March, 1882.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rs. (70) seventy per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, declared at the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company held on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1882, will be paid to the shareholders, whose names are on the Register on the 20th March, 1882, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 27th March, 1882, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividends.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 21st March, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SOUNDY AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.—Some splendid specimens of this maker's instruments, made to our order. The special design and form of construction. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

PIANOS, by Roenisch, Dresden, in solid Canadian walnut screwed and secured in every possible way to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

ENTIRE IRON-FRAME PIANOS, can only be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited. Intending purchasers can see that the Piano frame is complete and not merely iron bars bolted to a wood frame.

COLLARD and COLLARD.—Pianos by these celebrated makers, who now make a special class of small Grand to our order. Some magnificent instruments to select from.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

KAPS, of Dresden, solid Mahogany entire Iron-frame Short Grands, also overstrung Oblique Grands. Only to be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung, grand square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wires so common in square Pianos is entirely obviated.

AMERICAN ORGANS.—We can offer a selection from the best makers, of known repute, and at prices lower than hitherto charged, as we import direct from America.

ORGANS, by the well known American firms, Mason and Hamlin, Clough and Warren Sterling Organ Co., Bell Organ Co., the Carpenter Organ Co., and others.

HARMONIUMS being greater in demand than ever, we always keep a large stock to select from. They can now be seen open in our saloons.

ALEXANDER and SONS, of Paris, Trayser, of Stuttgart, Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, and other makers, Harmoniums are always kept in stock by SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

MOUTH HARMONICAS, a large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OCARINAS, an improved kind, at from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction books, 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES, any note from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Rs. 1 for large sizes and 12 annas each for smaller, cylinder form. Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

STATUARY.—A beautiful collection of works of Art in Terra Cotta, Plaister, Parian, &c. An inspection is invited. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

BARBATINE.—Some exquisite specimens of table ornaments in vases of this new Art workmanship, the first imported into Bombay

LAVA WARE.—Vases of most chaste designs, also a variety of Porcelain and Sagsuma ware.

MUSICAL BOXES of a new construction, playing 35 minutes, 70 minutes, and 90 minutes each, some with beautiful and novel effects, imitating Concertina, Mandoline, &c., and with Sublime Harmonie, Zitther and other attachments. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

AUTHORS, COMPOSERS, STATESMEN, and others. Busts and Statuettes in Terra Cotta or Parian, most beautifully executed works of Art, from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 25.

KETTLE-DRUM TEA SETS, in Dresden China, Six Cups and Saucers, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, in a neat case, complete, Rs. 15. A pretty present to a ... SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a married couple or one or two bachelors to share a bungalow at Malabar Hill. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time to PAY CALLS on the SHARES of this Company is further EXTENDED to TWENTY-ONE days from the date hereof, and all calls paid within such extended time will be received with interest at 9 per cent.

By the Order of Directors,
RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th March, 1882.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Gun-fire) on MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the PURCHASE of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from
Butcher's Island,
West side of Karanjah,
Talooka Allibaug,
From the 31st instant to the 1st of April, 1883.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
Bombay, Port Office, 22nd March, 1882.

T. DREWET, M. E.,

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

THE NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE ESTATES IN THE TERRITORY OF COCHIN, BRITISH INDIA.

MESSRS. FULLER HORSEY SONS & Co. are instructed to sell by auction in London in April next in one Lot the Estates of the NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE COMPANY (Limited), known as Pothoopary and Manataroo, situate in the Nelliampathy range of Hills in the territory of Cochin, or containing about 1,279 English statute acres comprising 225 acres old coffee, 70 acres full bearing, 50 acres two years old, 54 acres planted ginned grass, and 880 acres forest, together with the buildings, timber and other trees, coffee trees and plants, working plant, machinery, tools, implements, and fixtures.

The annual outturn of crop for the next three years has been estimated by a competent person at 1,480 cwt.

The estates are held on Lease in perpetuity subject to certain rent and royalties.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and when ready may be had of Messrs. DRUCES, JACKSON, and ATTLEE, solicitors, 10, Billiter Square, London, E.C.; of Messrs. BLUNT, TEBBS, and LAWFORD, solicitors, 95, Gresham-street, London, E.C.; at the MART, and of Messrs. FULLER HORSEY SONS and Co., 11, Billiter Square, London, E. C.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON APRIL 1st, TRAINS will RUN as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Mixed.	Mail.
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Colaba ....d	7 15	10 0	5 45
Church Gate ....d	7 22	10 7	5 52
Marine Lines ....d	7 28	10 13	5 58
Charni Road ....d	7 34	10 19	6 4
Grant Road ....d	7 45	10 30	6 20
	p. m.	p. m.	
Bulsar ....d	3 10	7 55	11 20
			a. m.
Surat ......a	5 30	11 15	1 10
		a. m.	
Do. ......d	5 55	8 20	1 30
Broach ....d	8 0	11 5	3 0
		p. m.	
Baroda ....d	10 50	2 18	4 55
	a. m.		
Ahmedabad ......a	2 30	6 45	7 20
		a. m.	
Do. .....d	—	11 30	7 50
		p. m.	
Viramgam.d	—	2 45	9 40
Wadhwan..a	—	5 22	11 15
Anand ..d	10 55	4 10	—
Dakor.......d	12 30	5 45	—
	p. m.		
Godra ....a	3 10	8 20	—

	Mixed.	Ordinary.	Mail.
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Wadhwan .d	—	6 45	4 5
Viramgam.d	—	10 0	5 43
		p. m.	
Ahmedabad ......a	—	1 0	7 20
Do. .....d	8 0	1 50	7 50
	p. m.		
Baroda ....d	12 28	5 25	10 25
			a. m.
Broach ....d	3 40	7 53	12 10
Surat ......a	6 15	9 50	1 40
	a. m.		
Do. ......d	6 0	10 15	2 0
		a. m.	
Bulsar ....d	9 20	1 10	4 0
	p. m.		
Grant Road ....d	6 30	8 35	8 50
Charni Road ....d	6 37	8 42	8 57
Marine Lines ....d	6 43	8 48	9 3
Church Gate ....d	6 50	8 55	9 10
Colaba ....a	6 55	9 0	9 15
	a. m.		
Godra.......d	10 30	6 15	—
	p. m.		
Dakor.......d	1 27	8 55	—
Anand ......a	2 50	10 15	—

For particulars of alterations of Bombay, Local, and Branch line train service, see time tables which will be exhibited at stations at the end of the month.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, March 21, 1882.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 380 OF 1881.

NEERA, woman, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Naiqueen, residing at No. 475, Girgaum-road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.
vs
VINAYEK RAMCHUNDRA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, living on his property, residing at No. 599, Girgaum-road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, whereby it is referred to the Commissioner of the said Court to enquire what sum or sums are charged upon the land and messuage hereinafter particularly specified, and what incumbrances made by the abovenamed Defendant are now upon the said land and messuage. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING any charge on the land and messuage comprised in a certain Indenture, dated the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and made between the abovenamed defendant, Vinayekrao Ramchundra Luxumonjee, of the first part, Kavasjee Eduljee Khambatia, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, of the second part and the abovenamed plaintiff Neera, Naiqueen, of the third part, and which land and messuage are in the said Indenture described as all that piece or parcel of land forming a part and portion of an Oart called Banian Hulwady, situate at Bombay on the Breach-candy or Girgaum-road, outside the Fort, within the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-six square yards, and six-ninths of Government Pension and Tax Tenure, entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's No. 510, and new Survey No. 7,882, in the name of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggri, together with the dwelling-house and buildings built and standing erected thereon, surrounded by chunam built compound wall assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for property rates under No. 433, in the name of Eduljee Dorabjee, fronting towards the east of the said Breach-candy or Girgaum-road, bounded on the east by the property of Manockjee Merwanjee Set, on the west by the said Breach-candy or Girgaum-road, on the north by the property of Damodhur Trimbuck, and on the south by a passage or road belonging to the said oart called Banian Hulwady, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within ONE CALENDAR MONTH from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal Order. Dated this 10th day of March, 1882.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY, the first of April, 1882, the following alterations of, and additions to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE upon this Railway will be brought into force, namely:—

First.—The Down North-East Line Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 8-15 a. m. for Nagpur, will leave at 8-30 a. m. It will reach Bhusawal at 10-15 instead of at 10-35, and will leave at 11-0 instead of at 10-50 the same night, but will arrive at Nagpur at 11-15 on the following morning as at present.

Second.—The Down Passenger Train for Poona now leaving Bombay at 7-45 a.m. will leave at 8-0 a.m., and will arrive at Poona at 3-0 p.m. instead of at 2-45 p.m. as at present.

Third.—The present Up Passenger Train leaving Poona at 12-30 noon for Bombay will leave at 12-40 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 7-40 instead of at 7-30 p.m.

Fourth.—A new Down Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 10 p.m., and will run through to Raichur, arriving there at 7-45 a.m. on the third day.

And a new Up Mixed Train will leave Raichur at 9-45 p.m. and will run through to Bombay, arriving there at 6-40 a.m. on the third day.

Fifth.—The Down Mixed Trains which leave Bombay at 12-0 noon, Poona at 7-0 a. m., and Sholapur at 8-10 a. m. will be discontinued.

And the Up Mixed Trains which leave Raichur at 5-30 a. m., Sholapur at 6-15 a. m. and Poona at 6-45 a. m. will also be discontinued.

Sixth.—An additional Down Mixed Train will leave Poona at 9-25 a. m., and will arrive at Dhond at 12-40 noon. And an additional Up Mixed Train will leave Dhond at 1-30 p. m. and will arrive at Poona at 4-45 p. m.

Seventh.—The Mixed Trains on the Dhond and Manmar State Railway will be slightly altered and improved so as to run in connection with the through Passenger Trains over this Railway.

Eighth.—A new local Mixed Train will leave Bombay for Kalyan at 12 noon, and will arrive at Kalyan at 2-15 p.m. It will run on week days only.

Ninth.—The Up Local Passenger Train now leaving Tanna at 5-15 p.m. on week days, will leave at 5-35 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 6-30 instead of at 6-30 p.m. as at present.

Tenth.—The local Mixed Train which now leaves Bombay at 9-30 p.m. for Kalyan will be discontinued.

All other Trains over this, and the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.

For other and consequent alterations, as well as for information as to Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the first of April, 1882. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 22nd of March, 1882.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

REDUCED PRICE LIST of WINES and SPIRITS for SALE at the godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per dozen qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
CHAMPAGNE. From MESSRS. DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY EN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 35 0	„ 37 0
Gold lack, extra dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
CLARET. From MESSRS. MÜNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Médoc	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 8
St. Estèphe	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 13 8	„ 15 0
Margaux	„ 16 0	„ 18 8
Château Larose	„ 25 0	„ 27 0
Do. Mouton Rothschild ..	„ 35 0	..
From TISCHLER & Co., BORDEAUX.		
Claret No. 1	Rs. 15 0	..
„ No. 2	„ 17 8	..
„ No. 3	„ 20 0	..
HOCK. From OTTO PRUMM, MAINZ.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
Moselblümchen	„ 15 0	„ 18 0
Niersteiner	„ 15 0	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
Hochheimer	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
Liebfraumilch	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Josephshöfer	„ 27 8	„ 30 8
Rüdesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 31 8	„ 34 8
Steinberger	„ 31 8	„ 34 8
Scharzhofberger	„ 39 8	„ 42 8
Johannisberger	„ 40 0	„ 43 0
WHITE WINE. From Messrs. MÜNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 23 0
GERMAN BEER.		
Pilsener	Rs. 5 12	..
St. Pauli	„ 6 4	..
BRANDY. From Messrs. MÜNZER & SPANN, COGNAC.		
Cognac Fine Champagne, red bars.	Rs. 23 0	..
„ „ „ gold „	„ 28 0	..
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.		
Holyrood	Rs. 18 0	..
Clan Blend	„ 19 0	..
Bou Accord..	„ 20 0	..
FINE OLD IRISH WHISKY.		
Excelsior, 11 years' old	Rs. 25 0	..

TERMS—NET CASH.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1882

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole............	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Grauneberger (still)................	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)................	„ 24 0	
Sparkling	„ 23 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer......................	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAN MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
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